

## Senegal wants OAU summit

PARIS (R) — Senegal's President Abdou Diouf said on Monday that he wanted an emergency summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to try to save it from disintegration following the admission of the Polisario guerrilla front. Senegal was one of 19 delegations to boycott an OAU meeting in Addis Ababa last February, when the Polisario's self-proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) was admitted. President Diouf, on a stopover in Paris on his way to Oman, said: "A summit would be a rare chance to save the OAU from breaking up." The Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas are fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony.



# Jordan Times

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جورديان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

## Ali confident of ties with Israel

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's differences with Israel over the latter's final withdrawal from Sinai will be settled this week, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said on Monday. He told reporters on his return from a brief visit to Israel: "The next few days will witness the settlement of all the outstanding issues (with Israel)." He declined to elaborate. (In Israel, a cabinet spokesman told reporters Israel believed a solution to all outstanding problems would be reached by Sunday and possibly before the special Israeli cabinet meeting scheduled for Wednesday). The two countries are divided over the exact position of the new border at 15 points. Mr. Ali, who is carrying a letter from Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to President Hosni Mubarak, described his talks with Mr. Begin as friendly and constructive.

## Arab-Americans to meet April 29

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Association of Arab-Americans (NAAA) has decided to hold its annual meeting between April 29 and May 2. The meeting will be held under the slogan: "The Search for Peace, and the U.S. Middle East Policy after Camp David." Quoting a statement issued in Washington by NAAA, Al Quds newspaper said the participants in the meeting will include former U.S. officials who have direct experience in Middle East affairs plus a number of Arab ambassadors. The statement stressed that the meeting will discuss future of Arab-U.S. relations after Israel's withdrawal from Sinai on April 25. U.S. President Reagan sent a message to NAAA in which he referred to Arab-Americans' achievements in medicine, industry, political leadership and sociology. He said that the NAAA is dedicated to the cause of peace and all concerned should continue efforts to establish a just and durable Middle East settlement. President Reagan added that the NAAA can play an effective role in the establishment of peace explaining that the peace process is full of inherent dangers and complications. He stressed that perseverance and goodwill can establish a new beginning for a just peace.

## Kuwait asks WHO to examine Israeli

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait has asked the World Health Organisation (WHO) on behalf of Arab countries, to set up a neutral medical commission to examine an Israeli soldier who killed two Arabs in Al Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem eight days ago. Health Minister Abdul Rahman Al Awadi said in a cable to WHO Director-General Halfan Mahler in Geneva he was making the request as chairman of the Arab Health Ministers' Conference. Israeli police said the attacker, Alan Goodman, a Jewish-American immigrant, who also wounded 30 people, was mentally disturbed. He was formally charged with murder and remanded in custody for 15 days last Tuesday. The cable said Israel's "claim has no supporting evidence which the world conscience can accept."

## China's oil reserves bigger than S. Arabia, geologists claim

PEKING (R) — China's oil reserves could be much bigger than Saudi Arabia's at 30 to 60 billion tonnes (230 to 440 billion barrels), according to a new estimate by Chinese geologists. They say, however, that only a small fraction of these are verified, according to a recent report by the official New China News Agency. The figures would mean China is sitting on reserves up to three times bigger than the proven reserves of Saudi Arabia, but Western experts cautioned that there is no way of knowing how much oil China has until more drilling is done. One expert said the figures were at best intelligent guesswork. China's onshore oil production recently peaked at just over 100 million tonnes a year (20 million barrels per day), and 35 foreign companies have bid for rights to exploit offshore oil reserves in the Yellow Sea off Shanghai, the Pearl River basin near Hong Kong and in the South China Sea near Vietnam.

## Benjedid in Belgrade

BELGRADE (R) — Algerian President Chadli Benjedid arrived here Monday for three days of talks with Yugoslav leaders on major world issues, closer bilateral cooperation and the Non-Aligned Movement. A major topic will be the non-aligned summit to be held in Baghdad next September, and the conflicts between some member countries which stand in the way of the movement's strengthened unity, officials said. Yugoslavia, a founder member of the Non-Aligned Movement, wants to ensure success for the summit and prevent the movement from tilting towards any of the two big military blocs. Mr. Benjedid will have talks with President Stjepan Kraighar, Prime Minister Veselin Djuranovic and the president of the ruling Communist Party, Dusan Dragosavac, the officials said.

## Hussein visits former premier in hospital

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday evening visited former Prime Minister and Member of the Upper House of Parliament Dr. Qasem Al Rimawi, who is currently being treated at the Hussein Medical Centre. King Hussein inquired about Dr. Rimawi's health and wished him a quick recovery. The visit was greatly appreciated by Dr. Rimawi and his family.

## Klibi arrives from Baghdad

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi arrived in Amman from Baghdad on Monday for a one-day visit to Jordan during which he will have talks with high-ranking officials on the important issues preoccupying the Arab World.

## Bahraini leader leaves after 2-day visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Bahraini Heir-Apparent and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Sheikh Hamad bin Al Khalifa left Amman on Monday afternoon at the end of a two-day visit to Jordan.

## Abuhatzaira found guilty of fraud charges

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Welfare Minister Aharon Abuhatzaira was convicted Monday of fraud, breach of trust and larceny, charges carrying maximum jail terms of seven years.

Members of Israel's ruling coalition and the opposition immediately called on him to resign. But government sources discounted suggestions that if he resigned, his three-man Tami party would leave the coalition, depriving the government of its nominal one-vote majority in the 120-member Knesset (parliament).

## Political feud threatens shaky Italian coalition

ROME (R) — A fierce row between the Socialist and Christian Democratic parties has threatened to bring down Italy's five-party coalition government.

The row, over an alleged slur against the Socialists by Christian Democratic Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreotta, paralysed the administration, already struggling to control a looming economic crisis.

Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini announced he was forced to put off a cabinet meeting Monday after Socialist ministers refused to attend and left open the possibility of a complete withdrawal from the 10-month-old coalition.

Socialist Party officials Sunday demanded Mr. Andreotta's resignation after he allegedly told a party meeting that votes for the socialists could be paving the way for a new fascist era.

## PLO to defend its rights in U.S. court, challenges slanders

## American Zionist organisations challenge Pulitzer-winning journalist's bequest to PLO

By Ramzi Al Waleed  
Special to the Jordan Times

NEW YORK — He was a journalist who won the Pulitzer Prize in 1951 and who had accompanied Admiral Byrd on a voyage to the North Pole. When he died Feb. 18, 1981, he was 65 years of age and had decided to will 10% of his estate to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Frank Sparks may have never imagined that Zionist organisations in the United States would challenge his will, particularly when he was no longer there to defend it. But they are, and the case might develop into an unprecedented case in the history of American courts.

## Haig flies to talk with Reagan on new proposals for Falklands

BUENOS AIRES (R) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig flew to Washington Monday with a new proposal which the Argentine government said might help avert a war between Argentina and Britain over the disputed Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

A spokesman for Argentine military President Leopoldo Galtieri said the proposal contained a series of ideas to resolve the crisis which began on April 2 when Argentine troops took over the South Atlantic islands after 149

## OIC peace mission arrives in Baghdad

BEIRUT (R) — An Islamic peace mission arrived in Baghdad from Tehran Monday and immediately began talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and his senior advisers, the official Iraqi News Agency INA said.

At the same time Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi left Baghdad after hearing Iraqi complaints against its Arab neighbour Syria, which is supporting Iran in the 19-month-old Gulf war.

The Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) mediation committee, headed by Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure and OIC Secretary-General Habib Chatti, met the president, Vice-President Taha Mohamed Maqrouf and eight members of Iraq's ruling Revolutionary

Command Council, INA said. The nine-man OIC committee, which last visited the warring capitals in early March, heard that Iraq was prepared to settle its dispute with Iran peacefully, INA said.

Iran has said there will be no peace unless Iraqi forces withdraw from war-conquered Iranian territory.

In Tehran Monday, Iran's national news agency IRNA quoted President Sekou Toure as saying that although Iran had not accepted the mission's proposals for ending the Gulf war, the mission would continue its peace efforts.

Mr. Klibi, who was in Damascus on Sunday, also discussed the Gulf war during his one-day visit to Baghdad. Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz told him the Arab League should act to prevent the deliberate damage Syria was doing to Iraq by its complicity with Iran, INA said.

Syria has closed its borders with Iraq and earlier this month it shut down vital pipelines carrying Iraqi crude oil across Syria to export terminals on the Mediterranean coast.

The Iraqis told Mr. Klibi that Syria's behaviour violated the charter of the Arab League and the principles of Arab solidarity, INA said.

On the Gulf war front Sunday night and Monday Iraqi troops killed 19 Iranians and destroyed one field gun for the loss of two men and one vehicle, INA said.

Iraqi air force planes raided Iranian targets in the southern sector and returned safely to base, it added.

Oslovsky-Cohen said the fund was run like a private estate, accounting records were not kept and cheques were taken out of the fund for private use.

Defence lawyers said they would appeal against Monday's verdict in the supreme court.

The minister, who holds the portfolios of labour, welfare and immigrant absorption, was acquitted last May at a previous trial for bribe taking.

His sentence will be handed down on Wednesday.

Hundreds of angry supporters demonstrated outside the court, already packed with Mr. Abuhatzaira's relatives, as the conviction was announced. A large police force was on hand to prevent disturbances.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, on her first official visit to Saudi Arabia, had wide-ranging talks with Crown Prince Fahd and other government ministers in Riyadh on Monday.

Almost all key Saudi ministers attended the talks chaired by Mrs. Gandhi and Prince Fahd, who is first deputy prime minister and in day-to-day charge of the kingdom, the Saudi Press Agency reported.

It said both sides expressed a desire to strengthen further their close ties. The talks were conducted in a friendly atmosphere and also covered major world issues, particularly the situation in the Middle East and South Asia.

The two sides "noted that their views on many important issues were convergent," the agency said without elaborating.

## Arar to preside over new 75-member NCC

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Last Friday four people were killed and 78 injured at a PPP election rally stampede in Surabaya, 650 kilometres east of here when 200,000 people packed a football stadium designed to hold 40,000.

The previous Tuesday eight youths were killed in what police described as street accidents when thousands of PPP supporters staged a motorcycle and truck rally through the capital for the May 4 parliamentary election.

Troops and armoured cars patrolled Jakarta Monday as youthful supporters of the small opposition Nationalist Democratic Party (PDI) staged similar high-speed parades through the city.

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## Obeidat becomes interior minister, Gen. Aladdin head of intelligence

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# NATIONAL

Political circumstances which led to the emergence of the National Consultative Council still exist. Jordan believes the council cannot be a substitute for elected parliament, but wants it to work. Samira Kawar reports.

## The NCC has a role to play — what is it?

**PRIOR to the announcement Monday evening of the formation of the third National Consultative Council (NCC), the Jordan Times interviewed the council's former president, Mr. Ahmad Al Tarawneh, and two other leading members, Messrs Taher Hikmat and Amin Shuqair, on the role of the NCC and their hopes on its future development.**

Mr. Taher Hikmat, a distinguished Jordanian lawyer, a former minister of culture and youth and an NCC member since the council's establishment, explained to the Jordan Times the circumstances which led to the suspension of the Jordanian lower house of parliament in 1974 and the establishment of the NCC in 1978.

Mr. Hikmat said the occupation of the West Bank by Israel in 1967 had made it impossible to hold general parliamentary elections which would include representatives of West Bank inhabitants. The alternative of appointing West Bank representatives to parliament would have been constitutionally incorrect, because the Jordanian constitution specifies that all members of the Jordanian parliament should be elected representatives, he said. Furthermore, it would have been impossible to have a fully "harmonious" parliament by introducing a new parliamentary formula which would have included appointed West Bank representatives and elected East Bank representatives, Mr. Hikmat said, "since such a situation would have created an imbalance in the parliamentary body."

### Rabat summit

In analysing the circumstances that led to the suspension of parliamentary elections in Jordan, Mr. Hikmat referred to the resolutions of the Arab summit conference in 1974 in which the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was declared the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The PLO, he said, was very anxious not to have Palestinians become involved in any Arab political body, such as the Jordanian parliament, which would represent the West Bank, and insisted that Jordan does not play "any Palestinian role". The revival of the old political framework of a Jordanian parliament representing both the East and West Banks was not welcomed by the PLO at large, he said. Mr. Hikmat said he agreed that the PLO "was right about some aspects" concerning this issue since the identity of the Palestinians should be determined through Palestinian political bodies rather than through Arab political bodies.

### Delicate issues

The return under present cir-

cumstances to parliamentary elections in Jordan was a "very delicate and complicated issue", Mr. Hikmat pointed out. Due to the large number of West Bank citizens resident in the East Bank, the controversial issues of "who represents whom?" and "who will vote for whom?" will immediately crop up if general elections are to be held under the present circumstances, he explained. He described such a step as "premature" and "dangerous" to the national cause and the Palestinian issue if it preceded a solution to the problem of Israeli occupation of the West Bank. "Real fears existed that if Palestinians in Jordan were to vote in parliamentary elections, this could be considered as a first step towards their permanent settlement in Jordan."

This situation had led to the suspension of parliament and created the need for a new formula to embody political life in Jordan, Mr. Hikmat said. The government could not continue to control both legislative and executive powers, and after "heated discussions", the present NCC formula emerged, he added.

Former Council President Tarawneh, also explained some of the circumstances which led to the formation of the NCC. "The government had become overburdened with the responsibility of both the legislative and the executive powers of the state, so the NCC was formed to carry out several functions," he said. "These included giving advice and evaluations on draft laws put before the NCC by the government."

Mr. Tarawneh pointed out that "no law could be officially enacted unless it was first submitted to the NCC for discussion." The NCC is also empowered to express an opinion on any legal amendment, cancellation or draft law; and to give the government recommendations to be included in draft laws. Another function carried out by the NCC is discussion of internal and foreign government policy and expressing opinions on public services and facilities.

### Consultative role

Mr. Hikmat sees the Jordanian NCC as "the first of its kind" in the Arab World. Although similar bodies exist in some Gulf countries, the idea was copied from Jordan, he said. "In other Arab countries with totalitarian regimes, similar councils with elected rather than appointed members

existed. But in the final analysis, these elected bodies were actually appointed because only candidates who received the approval of the single governing party in that country were allowed to run in the first place," he said.

The NCC has no constitutional powers, and its decisions and resolutions are not binding on the government. Mr. Hikmat explained that this is so because the NCC was declared by an ordinary law, not by the constitution. "Hence, making NCC resolutions binding on the government would be unconstitutional," he said.

Mr. Tarawneh seconded this analysis and stressed that the NCC's functions were merely "consultative". However, he pointed out, "by putting the public good before all other considerations and by virtue of the experienced advice given by its members, the NCC had turned into an overseer and censor" of government policy. Mr. Tarawneh nevertheless stressed that the NCC was not a substitute for an elected parliament and hoped for the disappearance of the present obstacles to parliamentary elections.

Evaluating the role of the NCC, Mr. Hikmat said that although the NCC has no constitutional powers, and is not allowed a vote of no confidence against the government, it is a "progressive step" towards developing democratic life in Jordan. "In spite of its limited powers, the NCC provides an avenue that will most probably lead to the natural and gradual maturation of democracy through the actual practices of members inside the NCC", he said.

### Patterns of democracy

Elaborating on democracy, Mr. Hikmat expressed the belief that "there is no final universal pattern or model of democracy which should be adopted by everyone alike throughout the world". Each country develops its own suitable pattern of democracy. Full democracy in the Western sense requires a minimal degree of consensus within a society.

"In a semi-tribal, developing country like Jordan, where feudal remnants still exist, and in view of the lack of Western-style political institutions and adequate training, Western-style democracy might not be the best alternative and the only one at present," he added.

The vacuum created by the absence of an elected parliament in Jordan had been largely compensated for, particularly as far as legislation was concerned, by the role played by the NCC, Mr. Hikmat said. He stressed that the most important element in the development of democratic political life in any country was the actual political will to achieve democracy. "Once such a will existed, the framework would not be important". Any suitable framework can be developed according to the needs of the country concerned, and Mr. Hikmat believes that for Jordan, the NCC can be the framework within which full-fledged

political democracy will eventually be born. He also believes that the NCC is actually an improvement on Jordan's dissolved parliament because it is "more effective".

### Shuqair disagrees

Another leading NCC member, Mr. Amin Shuqair, does not agree that the NCC could ever replace a democratically elected parliament because of the constitutional constraints which bind it. Nor does he believe that the NCC, in its present form, can lead to the emergence of political democracy in Jordan.

Mr. Shuqair believes that free political life is the only realistic expression of democracy. "Conceding only some democracy in the hope that it will substitute for full democracy reveals serious national inadequacy, because it annuls the role and capabilities of the majority of the people in contributing to national issues," he said. Such was the importance of "free and full-fledged" political life that even elections would prove ineffective in the absence of such political freedom, he added. "There is no substitute for an uncontrived, genuine and responsible political life, which slowly and painfully, but surely matures."

A very controversial issue, Mr. Shuqair said, was whether political life ought to always be a reflection of "absolute right" or an expression of the realities of the

came into being, not one of its major and important resolutions has been rejected by the government. Prime Minister Mudar Badran has always been "very cooperative" with the NCC's Foreign Affairs Committee and was always willing to discuss foreign policy at the request of the committee, Mr. Hikmat said.

"The prime minister had reviewed government foreign policy several times during ordinary sessions. Nevertheless, the NCC's experience had been limited to dealing with only one prime minister, namely Mr. Mudar Badran, with the exception of a few months when the late Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf was prime minister," he said. "The NCC had been lucky in this respect because Mr. Badran was especially understanding towards the role of the NCC. His government has not rejected any major NCC resolution because this would have amounted to a rejection of public opinion," Mr. Hikmat added. "But governments change and there was no guarantee that all prime ministers would be understanding."

Mr. Hikmat suggested that the NCC could serve as a suitable temporary alternative to an elected parliament, "if a constitutional amendment were made, extending the NCC's powers and making, at least, its decisions binding on the government."

### People's aspirations

Mr. Shuqair believes that the

osphere and procedures of the NCC's consultative functions. Once this "adjustment period" was over, he said, the second NCC assumed a "very vigorous role."

Mr. Shuqair disagreed with this analysis. The first NCC had been "rather unsure of anything, particularly of what it could do under the circumstances prevailing in the country and the events that had led to the NCC's establishment," he said. Not a single member had imagined it would be possible to block a proposed draft law of any sort, he added. However, following a period of experience, NCC members realised towards the end of the first NCC's term and during the beginning of the second council that any member could freely raise and tackle any problem, "even major issues," Mr. Shuqair said. "The second NCC therefore benefited from the experience of the first NCC."

Mr. Shuqair believes that "new elements" with "more youth and a greater desire to carry responsibility" were appointed to the second NCC. The second NCC took a measure of responsibility in legislative matters and issues of national policy which were not reached by the first NCC, he said. "Hence, I am optimistic that, as long as current circumstances preventing the holding of parliamentary elections continued, care would be taken to continue to enrich the NCC with new elements enjoying political and legislative experience."

### Representativeness

Although NCC members are appointed rather than elected by the people, Mr. Hikmat does not feel that they do not represent the people. "The problem of representativeness does not arise between us and the people at all, because we live amongst them and know their everyday problems," he said. "It is before the government that we are made to feel that we are not truly representative of the people because the government unconsciously treats us as non-representative."

Explaining the criteria according to which appointment to the NCC takes place, Mr. Hikmat said "expressive abilities" of members rather than "representative considerations" had governed the decision to appoint members during the initial period of the NCC. "Later, a combination of these criteria became the standard" according to which appointment to the NCC was decided. "This may not be the most exemplary formula, but it is nevertheless experimental and subject to development," he went on to say. "At present the personal and political backgrounds of prospective members and their previous contributions to public life were the main considerations governing the appointment of members. Representativeness was also taken into account on the basis of geographical and sectoral distribution of the population," he said.

Mr. Tarawneh expressed the opinion that "since the NCC has a consultative function, the first consideration according to which the appointment of members should take place is their competence, experience, expertise and ability to serve the country." If these qualities coincide with representativeness of all sectors of the people then all the better, since it is preferable that members should represent all professional and geographical distributions among the people," he said.

### Groupings among members

Mr. Hikmat referred to "a very important recent development" within the NCC: the appearance of groupings among certain members since the middle of 1981. This development came about after "certain tendencies and attitudes regarding several issues crystallised, and several members began to share a minimal degree of consensus on some political ideas," he explained. "Anyone studying the minutes of recent NCC sessions would detect the presence of two apparent groups formed by several NCC members."

Mr. Hikmat said "it was theoretically possible that these groups could be the nuclei for larger gatherings in the future which could develop into some form of



Hikmat: It is theoretically possible that groupings of NCC members could be the nuclei for some form of political parties.

political parties in the future." He cited classical political science theories, which hold that one of the natural settings for the establishment of political parties is within parliaments, public councils and forums. He described such a future development within the NCC as the "healthiest, most appropriate way of introducing political parties into Jordan."

Elaborating on the subject of forming political parties, Mr. Hikmat said: "We hope to evolve an understanding of political life through our activities at the NCC. We hope that this will eventually enable us to form social democratic parties according to the Western models. We consider that 'moderate, reformatory parties' along the lines of such social democratic parties in Western countries like West Germany and other West European countries are the 'most suitable formula for our country during the phase'."

Both Mr. Tarawneh and Mr. Shuqair disagreed with Mr. Hikmat's analysis. Mr. Tarawneh said "there are no groupings which necessitate commitment on the part of any members in the NCC to adopt a certain stand whatsoever. Each member is free to express his opinion as he or she sees fit." He emphasised that he had not noticed a stable pattern that indicated the emergence of groupings among some members in the NCC.

### Temporary circumstances

Mr. Shuqair said: "The so-called groupings" within the NCC had been spontaneously formed by limited and temporary circumstances. The fact that certain members had been thrown together within the NCC at a given time with a certain opportunity to interact had led to the adoption of similar stand on some limited technical issues." He expressed belief that such "similar stands" had not stemmed from the presence of a common philosophy or deep-seated political outlook, which usually lead people to adopt similar stands on basic issues. Furthermore, any tendencies which may have been taken as groupings within the NCC were by no means permanent and did not indicate the presence of organised groupings, Mr. Shuqair pointed out. "In the wake of a long period of confusion, it is difficult to imagine that the process of establishing a political life could begin at the top," he said. "I am convinced that political life begins with the process of educating the public politically as a necessary prelude to the formation of political parties," he continued.

### News blackout

Mr. Shuqair pointed out that one of the "major problems" faced by the NCC as an entity (not by the members themselves) was a "media blackout" of some of the discussions. The press, he said, had concentrated on giving coverage to members, but not to many important discussions and ideas expressed by members during sessions. This was particularly true of discussions and ideas with

political implications, he said. The official media, both radio and television, accurately convey the speeches and reports given by the prime minister during sessions, he said. "This is very important, since it is necessary for the public to be informed of what the prime minister says before the NCC. But it is not the only thing that is important, and it is just as necessary to convey to the public reactions and opinions put forth by members on many issues."

It was true, Mr. Shuqair said, that, sometimes, official media instruments convey what some members say; but at other instances the process of "deleting" was "infuriating." It is important, he added, that the public should form a clear impression of what goes on inside the NCC through listening to most of what is said, whether it refers to national or legislative issues, and whether it supports government policy or disagrees with it. He said that such extensive media coverage would serve to enhance the role of both the government and the media in public opinion. "It would also shed more light on the activities of the NCC and allow the public at large to form its own evaluation of an experiment as important as this (NCC)."

Another problem facing the NCC in Mr. Shuqair's opinion is the fact that its constitution derives from that of the suspended lower house of parliament, which belongs to a period in time "which cannot be repeated or revived." Hence, Mr. Shuqair sees the NCC's constitution at present as being anachronistic and outdated.

### Part-time jobs

A problem which both Mr. Hikmat and Mr. Shuqair feel members are faced with is the fact that they are not expected to completely devote their time and energies to their duties as members. Consequently, members have no offices, assistants, secretaries, typists and other supporting staff which would enable them to gather information independently. Mr. Tarawneh, however, doesn't feel that this presents a serious problem, or that it hinders the consultative role of NCC members. Members could obtain any necessary information through NCC senior staff, he said.

Evaluating a recent amendment to the NCC constitution, increasing the number of members from 60 to 75, Mr. Tarawneh said its purpose was to increase the level of qualified and expert representatives, particularly since a numerical increase in number of members would logically lead to "more correct" opinions.

Mr. Hikmat said he too believed increasing the number of members was aimed at increasing the activity of the NCC to achieve "greater balance" in representation. "Although no sectors were actually unrepresented in the NCC, reconsidering the ratio according to which each sector is represented was not uncalled for," he said. Mr. Shuqair welcomed such a step and hoped that it would lead to the appearance of more "expertise, qualified members and new outlooks" within the NCC.



Shuqair: 'One major problem the NCC is faced with is the media blackout of some of the discussions'.

historical and social factors affecting a given society. Explaining what he meant by a "free political life", Mr. Shuqair pointed out that it is brought about by a "free press, allowing freedom of expression, opening political clubs and allowing people to have free political interaction".

### NCC's effectiveness

As for the "effectiveness" of the NCC, Mr. Hikmat said: "The NCC had practised full powers in the legislative field regardless of what the government demanded" at the time. The NCC, he disclosed, had been successful in blocking two draft laws since the beginning of 1982. These were the land partitioning and the central corporation for public projects draft laws. Mr. Shuqair mentioned a third, the municipalities draft law.

### Foreign policy

Mr. Hikmat agreed that the NCC had not to date played a significant role in forming the country's foreign policy. This, he said, was "unsatisfactory", but he predicted that "in the years to come, the NCC will share a certain effective role in shaping foreign policy." This would come about as "a natural development" in the role of any such body as the NCC, he predicted. Political groupings, Mr. Hikmat added, would begin to appear and crystallise inside the NCC and new "political forums" would result. "These groupings would subsequently feel the need of assuming a role in foreign policy and a kind of pressure from within the NCC, for such a situation would build up when the time was right."

Both Mr. Hikmat and Mr. Tarawneh stressed that since the NCC

### Atmosphere is important

Comparing the first NCC (1978-1980) to the second, Mr. Hikmat said: "It is true that during the first 15 months the second council had been less 'vigorous' and effective than the first". He attributed this to the introduction of new members into the second NCC and to the time needed for their adjustment to the atm-



Tarawneh: 'Increasing number of council members logically leads to more correct opinions.'

سكنا على اليمين



## A Jordanian view of the Taming of the Shrew:

## The play transformed initial boredom into real enjoyment

The following review of the Cambridge Theatre Company's performance of the Taming of the Shrew is written by Dr. Muked Hawamdeh and Marwan Obaidat of the Yarmouk University Department of English:

The Taming of the Shrew is a minor comedy by Shakespeare, written and first acted in 1594. The main plot revolves around the process of taming a ravenous shrew, Katharina. During the course of action the protagonist has evolved from an ill-tempered, shrewish woman into an obedient and submissive wife. The minor plot includes the love intrigue of Katharina's younger and more agreeable sister, Bianca, and the story of a drunken tinker, Sly, who wakes from his drunkenness to believe that he was a noble lord. In his comedy, Shakespeare, like Chaucer, has immortalised the comic figure of the shrewish wife, and contributed to the debate of wife's duties and the inter-relationship between man and woman, nowadays referred to as the battle of sexes.

The Cambridge Theatre Company's (CTC) recent production of the play on the stage of the Palace of Culture, Amman, was remarkably successful and strikingly interesting which make it worthy of attention.

Going into the theatre, one would at once realise that the director, Richard Cottrell, and his staff were after the recapitulation of the Shakespearean theatrical tradition and the Elizabethan social and aesthetic atmosphere. One could also notice that the stage of the Palace of Culture was refashioned after the Elizabethan "pub theatre." The last draws our attention not only to the Shakespearean atmosphere, but also to the simplicity of that theatre.

The recapitulation of the sixteenth century flavour was enhanced and reinforced by a well-chosen set of costumes and simple, typically Shakespearean, set. The audience could observe the metal pints, wooden benches and seemingly dusty pnb furniture and holdings. All these referred the play back to its historical context, definitely without harming its thematic universality.

The 20th century Jordanian audience who watched the play never failed to recognise the permeation of the Shakespearean spirit and ethos during the two performances of the play. The director was able to revive the past into the immediacy of the present. In fact he created a sense of temporal detachment between the play and its spectators. This, of course, could be meant to aestheticise the expected antagonistic feelings of modern spectators, especially women, toward the injustice and humiliation done to women in the play. In other words, he was able to evade reiterations of the Shavian judgment that the play was "altogether disgusting to modern sensibility."

The affected spatial and temporal detachment is not a unique feature of the Amman performances. It is worth mentioning here that Shakespeare himself was aware of the antagonistic feelings his play would derive from the Elizabethan theatre-goers. Therefore he twice estranged the action, first, by setting it in the foreign Italy, and, second, by employing the play-within-a-play technique. These two layers of alienation could guarantee the fact that the 16th century spectators

would not be aggravated by Petruchio's perverse and inhuman treatment of Katharina, the shrew. Likewise, from the spatially and temporally alienated Amman theatre-goers Petruchio's brutal treatment of Kate, like the latter's refractoriness and stubbornness derived only laughter and broad smiles. However, it could be said for this matter that the CTC's performance was not as well received as it would be by an English audience, probably due to a cultural barrier posed by foreign social and moral patterns of thought.

Taken as a whole, the performance was certainly a lucid and comic dramatisation of the Taming of a Shrew. It could in fact exert a subtle influence on the audience. The scattered laughter

from time to time exhibited in a certain way the anticipated outcome of the comedy. The sense of boredom found in the introductory scenes was soon transformed into a real enjoyment as the play reveals itself further. During the production Richard Cottrell used his cast in such a way that brought to mind all that is likeable and "fresh" about Shakespeare, highlighting the theatrical significance of the energies of the Shakespearean drama. One should definitely admire the way, Jume Ritchie and Terence Wilton, to say no less of the other members of the cast, vividly, diligently and energetically acted, rather lived, their parts. Their genuine and convincing acting even enriched their roles and enhanced the plausibility of the play.

## U.J. can play bigger role in community, says president

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali said that the university is an educational institution established in the midst of a community, and should interact with this community by influencing it and by being influenced by it.

Speaking on the occasion of the educational day of the faculty of literature, at the ceremony organised at the Samir Rafai auditorium on Monday, Dr. Majali said that the university should influence the community because it is in a

unique position to give, through having a high concentration of the country's intelligentsia.

Dean of the Faculty of Literature Mahmoud Ibrahim said at the beginning of the ceremony the faculty was the first to be established in the university, and has now expanded to include eight sections.

On this occasion, Dr. Majali opened the faculty of literature exhibition, which included some 50 M.A. theses approved by the various sections of the school in addition to the Ph.D. thesis of the faculty members.

## PLO challenges Zionist slanders...

(Continued from page 1)

## The opposition

Challenging the PLO's case are lawyers representing the American Jewish Congress (AJC), and the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith. Both organisations are appearing as Amicus Curiae (friends of the court) to help the court in clarifying facts and in reaching proper decisions. "This status gives them the right to ask questions, but not beyond the issues raised by the parties," Mr. Thabit says, adding "nor can they call on witnesses." He also revealed that he is requesting that Arab-American organisations, such as the Anti-Arab Discrimination Committee headed by former Senator James Abourezek be granted the Amicus Curiae status. The New York Civil Liberties Union — which is a local branch of the American Civil Liberties Union — is considering appearing as friends of the court. So is the lawyer's guild, according to Mr. Thabit, who believe that Mr. Lambert's actions threaten the rights of all similar organisations.

Dorothy Samuels, executive director of the liberties group was quoted saying, "We have grave misgivings about the process being established by the Manhattan surrogate of allowing an intrusive and ill-defined inquiry into a political organisation under the broad rubric of 'public policy.' This unusual legal proceeding would be a precedent for examining the structure, aims and activities of liberation movements an unwelcome precedent by ethnic groups in the United States such as the Irish minority.

## Political dimensions

Lawyers representing the Jewish organisations are seeking to prove that the PLO is what they term a "terrorist organisation."

Jeffrey Sienksy of the Anti-Defamation League had welcomed the opportunity of questioning the PLO spokesman under oath about what he called "the organisation's participation in terrorist activities." Lawyers of the Jewish organisations aim at broadening the scope of the Sparks will into longer political dimensions. "If they want the court room to be transformed into a room for political discussions," says Mr. Terezi, "we are ready. We are prepared to discuss politics at the highest level possible." Lawyer Thabit confirms the Jewish organisations' intention to question Mr. Terezi on "terrorist" activities. "In their affidavit," he says, "they listed a series of acts which they allege are terrorist. They, not the PLO, want to make this case a political one. I feel that the PLO is well prepared to enter into this political battle. In fact, the PLO would feel that this trial could become a political forum through which the PLO can explain to the American public its political positions and the roots for its struggle to acquire its legitimate rights."

## No government involvement

Governments will not be involved, according to Mr. Thabit, but witnesses will be called upon to reveal their sufferings and hardships resulting from Israeli policies. Individuals who lived through Israeli massacres and atrocities will be called to the witness stand.

So far, the only person to be questioned on the stand is Mr. Terezi. "We may have a pre-trial examination of the witness — under oath — sometimes in early April," says Mr. Thabit, where the attorney general as well as the lawyers of the Jewish organisations will have the right to question Terezi. The hearing is expected late April. Before the hearing takes place,

the PLO, according to Mr. Thabit, might make two motions: "One, to take the case out of New York City on the basis of prejudice location. If we fail at the first motion, the second would be to ask for change in the jurist body, to ask for a new judge. Surrogate Lambert himself is biased, in our opinion," Mr. Lambert had initiated blocking the bequest which in turn initiated the case. When Mr. Sparks died in New York, the case happened to come to Mr. Lambert's Court, and she is determined to raise the controversy. Candidates to the Code of Judicial Conduct are barred from making "pledges or promises of conduct in office" or from announcing views on "disputed legal or political issues." Yet, Mr. Lambert vowed during his election campaign that she would place no funds controlled by surrogate's court — which oversees the disposition of estates — into banks which support the Arab boycott of Israel.

## Lone battle

Several law firms have volunteered to question Mr. Terezi on behalf of the AJC and the B'nai B'rith. Yet, three law firms have turned down Mr. Thabit's request to assist in the case on behalf of the PLO. "Sherman and Sterling, a law firm that represents some government business for the United Arab Emirates, declined to assist me," says Mr. Thabit. "Another law firm, Curtis, Mallet-Frevost, Coit, and Mosle law firm which represents the Libyan government also declined," Mr. Thabit adds. At the moment, Mr. Thabit is alone, but is looking into other large law firms that are equipped with the sufficient man power to handle this important case.

The cost will certainly exceed the \$30,000 which Mr. Sparks will

## Prince Hassan expresses interest in promoting art

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at his office on Monday the representatives of the literary, cultural and artistic sectors in Jordan as well as several university professors in the presence of Culture and Youth Minister Ma'an Abu Nowar.

During the open meeting, they discussed the problems of the cultural, artistic and literary movement and its aspirations.

Prince Hassan expressed great interest in the ideas forwarded by those present. He expressed the hope that such meetings would be repeated in order to reach a studied formula capable of raising the standard of the writer and artist in Jordan and pushing the innovative march ahead in order to make Jordan's intellectual output reach every place.

## Awqaf minister calls for saving Al Aqsa

AMMAN (Petra) — Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif presided a meeting on Monday morning, over the national committee for Muslim celebrations marking Prophet Mohammad's nocturnal journey from Mecca to Jerusalem and his ascension to Heaven.

Mr. Sharif told the meeting that the occasion this year coincides with delicate circumstances because of the blatant Zionist plots against Al Aqsa Mosque. He called for more organised work to avert the tragedies perpetrated by the Zionist extremists.

Mr. Sharif explained that the paramount duty for this year should be the "protection of Al Aqsa Mosque and rallying the Islamic World" for this purpose. Therefore, it has been decided to hold the third seminar on Islamic thought on the occasion, he said.

The first seminar was held under His Majesty King Hussein in 1978, and the second under His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in 1980. Mr. Sharif said the third seminar will consider the establishment of an institute for Koran education, an international

exhibition on Jerusalem in the Islamic World, and a programme of Islamic heritage in Jerusalem. The seminar will also discuss Islamic values in the modern society, he said.

## 101 rural councils formed since 81

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani has decided to establish 21 new village municipal councils: six in Amman Governorate, four in Balqa Governorate, five in Mafrqa District, four in Mar'at Governorate and Aqaba District, one in Jerash District and one in Tafleh District.

With the establishment of these new councils the number of municipal councils formed by the ministry in 1981 and 1982 will rise to 101. The establishment of these council is part of the ministry's plan to increase the number of local councils which are expected to cooperate with government departments to provide citizens with general services.

## Arabs discuss cooperation in forming farmers association

AMMAN (Petra) — The meetings of the Arab agricultural cooperative seminar, organised by the Jordanian Cooperative Organisation, began in Amman on Monday. Delegates from Jordan, Djibouti, Sudan, Somalia, Iraq, Kuwait and Morocco are participating in the seminar. Cooperative Organisation Director General and Board Chairman Hassan Al Nabulsi opened the two-day seminar in a speech highlighting the difficult conditions our Arab Nation is currently passing through. He said this places us in the face of a two-fold challenge—to develop agriculture and to build and defend the Arab homeland.

Mr. Nabulsi called for strengthening cooperation in developing agriculture in a collective spirit, because agriculture is one of the pillars for building a strong Arab economy.

The head of the Sudanese delegation, Musa Najib Ismail, also made a speech saying that the Arab farmers organisations' movement is a pioneering movement stemming from the very reality of the life of the people, because farmers constitute some 70 per cent of the Arab homeland's inhabitants.

The participants in the seminar elected Mr. Nabulsi as chairman of the seminar. The agenda includes discussion of strengthening relations between the regional cooperative organisations through the exchange of expertise, coordination in the field of agricultural development, and how to attract Arab capital to projects of agricultural production, food security, industrial security, rural industries, energy and water sources. The participants will also discuss ways of opening the Arab markets for exchanging agricultural products and helping African countries form farmers' associations to reinforce Arab-African solidarity.



Dr. Zaki Mazbudi, head of the Lebanese delegation addresses reporters at his press conference in Amman Monday

## Foreign Minister meets visiting Lebanese delegation

## South Lebanon is a 'time bomb' threatening whole Arab World

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem received on Monday the information delegation for the support of southern Lebanon under Dr. Zaki Al Mazbudi, member of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies and former minister, who explained the tragedy of southern Lebanon and the dangers it poses to the Arab nation and its fateful issue, particularly the Palestinian issue.

Mr. Qasem said Jordan realises the dangers threatening southern Lebanon and is sympathetic with its inhabitants. He also explained Jordan's efforts in the Arab summit in calling for an inter-Lebanese and then a Lebanese-Palestinian dialogue and reconciliation. Mr. Qasem emphasised the significance of diversifying the Arab deterrent forces in Lebanon so that they could

perform their duty in the best possible manner. He said Jordan is eager to assist southern Lebanon. Mr. Qasem said the tragedy of southern Lebanon and its consequences inflict a grave damage on all the issues of the Arab nation, particularly the Palestinian issue. He added that Israel is exploiting the issue of southern Lebanon to continue its expansionist ambitions in the Arab homeland. He also said that the tragedy of southern Lebanon is a "time bomb threatening the whole Arab World and that Israel is awaiting the opportunity and preparing to detonate this time bomb."

In a press conference which Mr. Mazbudi and his delegation held in Amman on Monday, they praised His Majesty King Hussein's stands which are characterised by political chivalry, particularly as regards the situation in Lebanon, and the Zionist menace posed by southern Lebanon. Mr. Mazbudi said the delegation's visit to Jordan is part of a tour to several Arab countries to explain the issue of southern Lebanon and the Zionist dangers threatening it to the request of the Arab League.

Mr. Mazbudi explained that Israel has historic ambitions in the water sources, territory and strategic location of southern Lebanon. Mr. Mazbudi said the Arabs are duty-bound to support and assist the inhabitants of southern Lebanon so that they would not live alone in the battle. He said this support and assistance are necessary to check Israel's arrogance and conceit and its plans to launch a new aggression on southern Lebanon.

## U.S. Navy makes port call at Aqaba

AQABA (J.T.) — Two ships of the U.S. Navy's Middle East Force, the USS Jesse L. Brown and the USS Forrest Sherman, will pay a port call in Aqaba on April 20-22, 1982. Ships of this command regularly call at Aqaba as part of their routine port visits to friendly states in the region. The USS Jesse L. Brown is a guided-missile frigate of the Knox class; the USS Forrest Sherman is a destroyer of the Forrest Sherman class.

While in Aqaba, officers of the ships will pay calls on military and civilian officials. Ships will be open for public tours at 11:00-4:00 on April 20, and 1:00-4:00, April 21.

## Education council head appointed

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet has appointed Dr. Mohammad Nuri Shafiq as Secretary General of the Higher Education Council with the rank of minister, the local press reported on Monday.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

## Exhibitions

- \* Saudi paintings, at the Palace of Culture, Al Hussein Sports City.
- \* Photographs by Bill Lyons, at the Alia Art Gallery from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.
- \* Carnet de Voyages, colour photos by Emmanuel Jarry, opens at the French Cultural Centre at 6 p.m.

## Video film

- \* CBS Evening News, at the American Centre at 12 a.m. and 4 p.m.

## Choir singing

- \* At the YWCA at 8 p.m. All interested singers invited.

## Film

- \* The Water Babies, at the British Council at 5 p.m.

## Today's weather

The weather will be fair with a rise in temperature. Winds will be light and variable. In Aqaba wind will be northerly moderate with calm sea.

|               | Overnight low | Daytime high |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Amman         | 14            | 26           |
| Aqaba         | 18            | 34           |
| Deserts       | 13            | 30           |
| Jordan Valley | 17            | 32           |

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 22, Aqaba 31. Humidity readings: Amman 36 per cent, Aqaba 19 per cent.



Mr. Marwan Doudin receives the visiting Australian minister Monday

## Australian expertise to help wheat farmers in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Marwan Doudin discussed on Monday with the Australian agricultural delegation currently visiting Jordan the possibility of cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the field of developing pastures.

An agreement in this connection was signed early this year, and several sites in Madaba, Al Rabbah and Irbid were chosen to conduct experiments in order to introduce the Australian methods of cultivation. The project will be implemented by experts from the agriculture ministry, the cooperative organisation and Australian experts.

On the other hand, the Australian delegation visited the University of Jordan Agriculture Faculty and heard a briefing from Dr. Marwan Doudin, the dean of the school.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

## EEC gift arrives at Aqaba

AMMAN (Petra) — A shipment of milk powder weighing 150 tonnes arrived in Aqaba port as part of the contributions made by the countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to be used for helping Palestinian refugees.

ZARQA (Petra) — Industry and Trade Under Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Horani discussed on Monday with Zarqa district officer Salem Al Qudab the arrangements related to opening an office for the ministry at the government departments complex in Zarqa. Mr. Horant said the office, which will begin its work early next week, will undertake the registration of companies, import and export, and serving the commercial sector in Zarqa district.

## Jordan Times reporters

The Jordan Times has vacancies for full-time news reporters.

Candidates should have excellent command of English and Arabic, both written and spoken. Journalistic experience is an asset.

Apply in writing or in person to:  
The Editor  
The Jordan Times  
Jordan Press Foundation  
University Rd., P.O. Box 6710  
Amman - Jordan



# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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## Scope to develop

THE NEW members of the National Consultative Council (NCC) being appointed this week have the luxury of studying the past four years' NCC experience and building upon it. There is a general consensus among Jordanian political circles that while the NCC is not intended to, and cannot, replace an elected parliament, it has represented a good first step along the path of a return to normal parliamentary life.

We have always thought that the NCC, as an institution in a country that is still in the phase of establishing and developing its national institutions, still has great scope for development. The most significant role that the new NCC could play, in our opinion, is not only in the legislative field, but also in those areas of the executive branch of government that are not always manned to maximum efficiency by the civil service. Every person living in Jordan, Jordanian or not, has a series of favourite stories about dealings with government departments, the post office, the telephone system, the national airline, the water distribution network, the roads, health services, schools, or any one of the assorted ministries with whom the people of Jordan have to conduct every day business. We feel that the NCC, by its symbolic function as a transitional or contact zone between the citizenry and the government, could play an important and badly needed role as a watchdog for the right of all Jordanians and foreigners in the country to be treated fairly and efficiently by all government departments. The NCC could establish a special sub-committee with a permanent administrative staff to investigate cases of gross neglect, inefficiency or favouritism, including holding public hearings in which executives of public or semi-public institutions could be asked to testify. Such an open system of public accountability could only improve what is already one of the Arab World's best public sectors.

## DE FACTONOMICS

### What after April 25?

By T.A. Jaber

EVERYBODY in the region, if not the world, is waiting for the 25th of April which was set as the date for the final withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from Sinai. Less than a week from now, the unilateral peace agreement which Sadat's Egypt concluded with Israel in 1978 will be fully implemented.

Egypt will regain its sovereignty over Sinai, albeit within specified qualifications including the stationing of international peace-keeping forces, the use of airfields left by Israel solely for civilian purposes, and strict limitations on Egyptian armed forces to be stationed east of the Suez.

In contrast, no progress what so ever was made on the other accord of Camp David, namely the Palestinian Question which is recognised by every knowledgeable person to be the crux of peace in the Middle East. Instead, Israel was given a free hand to colonise the Palestinian people and manipulate them by resorting to measures unwitnessed in human history. The cost of the Camp David Accords to the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza has been and is still unbearable. Every Palestinian under Israeli occupation has suffered in his

everyday life, by his land being expropriated, by his identity and culture being ridiculed, ... etc., and his suffering has not come to an end because the United States does not want, alas, to disrupt its so-called "Framework for Peace in the Middle East."

The cost of the Camp David Accords was not incurred only by the Palestinians under occupation, although they still are the ones to suffer the most. The cost is carried by all Arab countries in the region. The retreat of Sadat's Egypt weakened the moderate Arab countries and gave an apparent justification for the so-called radical regimes to gain momentum and stay in power.

Arab unity has given way to sub-regionalism. The civil strife in Lebanon has continued and is getting more complex. Fundamentalism is growing, though gradually, but may have its full impact in the years to come. Disintegration has led to the rise of armed conflicts between neighbouring Arab countries. Why do we, the Arabs, have to pay so clearly for a unilateral peace agreement as we paid for wars?

Be it as it is. In view of recent developments, I believe that it is

in the American interest to have Israel abide by its peace agreement with Egypt. Accordingly, the Israeli withdrawal will take place on time, despite the fact that Israel did its best in the course of last year to jeopardise this process and/or to extort whatever they could from any party, particularly the occupied areas.

Egypt is now under new leadership which correctly has given priority to the internal economic problems and their demographic links. It appears that a pragmatic and balanced approach rather than a dogmatic one will dominate Mubarak's Egypt. We expect important policy changes to take place in Egypt after April 25 and possibly a government reshuffle by July this year. Egypt will be set free from its extremely cautious attitudes and fear of disrupting the peace process. It will play a larger but moderating role in the region.

Moderate Arab states should also liberate their stands from the veto of the pseudo-radicals. There are many factors which will lead to a closer and more open cooperation between moderate Arab states and Egypt after April 25:

1. The present split between

moderate Arab states and Egypt will only help Israel to prolong its occupation and to enforce its grip on the occupied land and its people. Due to the inhuman Israeli policies, the pressures of occupation are transmitted to other Arab countries. Such action tends to create explosive situations in these countries rather than in the occupying one.

2. Our region has been engulfed in the international cold war and polarisation, regardless of its desire to join or not. Egypt is expected to give important support to moderate Arab states in their positions and in regional conflicts.

3. Economic cooperation with Egypt has substantial potential in almost all fields. The inflow of Egyptian labour continued to Arab countries with a labour-shortage and was not interrupted by the signing of the Camp David Accords. Trade, tourism, investment and cultural cooperation are also important areas which can be mutually beneficial.

As usual, the pseudo-radical states will object to the mere idea of discussing Egypt's "home-coming". Will these states again have the veto on such a crucial matter. We shall wait and note.

## A grim picture.

By Tareq Masarweh

The Arabs who recently held talks with U.S. officials clearly noticed that the Americans were dissatisfied with the way the Arabs encountered the dangers threatening the region. Washington does not believe that Israel, despite its behaviour and violation established conventions on occupation, poses a danger to the stability of the region. Washington wants the Arabs to believe that the "real danger" is that posed by "Soviet expansion."

This difference of opinion on the dangers threatening the region could have remained the same had it not been for the fact that Washington feels that it is under pressure to be decisive and because it is reinforcing its military strength and stepping up its presence in the region between the Arabian Sea and Cyprus.

The U.S. Fifth Fleet supported by French and British naval vessels is currently sailing around the Arabian Peninsula. The fleet includes aircraft carriers, personnel and U.S. marine ships. The United States has been able to use a number of naval and air bases in the region. These bases are being equipped to receive the U.S. Rapid

Deployment Force and Fifth Fleet. Experts say that these forces amount to around half a million soldiers.

The Americans are very annoyed by their Arab friends who want to see U.S. strength in the region but refuse to have it deployed on their territories. These same Arabs believe that the "Soviet danger" is somewhat remote and that the Soviet infiltration into the region is a way of exploiting the danger inspired by Israeli expansion. The Americans tactlessly reject this opinion.

We used to speak about Israeli pressure, but now we are facing both Israeli and U.S. pressure, pressure ensuing from acute Arab division and international polarisation, pressure from the Lebanese situation and pressure from the explosive situation in the occupied territories.

The picture is very grim. Our country, Jordan, is subject to almost all of this pressure. With its limited means, Jordan is trying to establish an Arab stand or something that looks like an Arab stand. Our country's situation is difficult. It is difficult despite the fact that Jordan has the will to live and has the courage at times of danger and anxiety.

## Falklands crisis worries Anglo-Argentines

By William Humphries

**BUENOS AIRES** — For Anglo-Argentines, the people of British descent born in Argentina, the crisis over the Falkland (Malvinas) islands is a horrifying and traumatic experience.

They watch with growing anxiety the drumbeating patriotic fervour of a people united, however briefly, by a threat of war. They love Argentina no less than the others but have deep emotional ties with the country their compatriots now denounce as the enemy.

While deploring the use of force by their military rulers, many Anglo-Argentines cannot understand why Britain is ready to fight to preserve the lifestyle of 1,800 islanders when some 100,000 people on the mainland have maintained their own customs for more than 150 years without too much trouble.

Members of the community, some of whose families have been in Argentina for up to five generations, feel that Britain has failed to give proper consideration to their plight in handling the crisis. Some have said so in a telegram to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

While retaining their links with the mother country, Anglo-Argentines have over the years played an important role in Argentina's social, cultural, business and agricultural life, although they have generally stayed out of politics.

Most of Argentina's 28 million inhabitants are of Italian or Spanish descent. But about 100,000 hold or have held British passports. Together with a further 17,000, or so businessmen and their families, they form the biggest British community outside the Commonwealth.

Anglo-Argentines live under Argentine law, mix with other Argentines and have no intention of ever leaving the country but when they refer to "home", they usually mean Britain.

Most Anglo-Argentines are bilingual, speaking English with a unique clipped accent. A newcomer could spend a life-time inside the close-knit community without having to speak a word of Spanish.

The community looks after itself with its own churches, hospitals, schools, old people's homes, charities, theatre groups and clubs. It has created a little world that in many ways is modelled on a remembered British original.

The community has become an accepted and integrated part of the Argentine scene. Many influential Argentines of other backgrounds send their children to schools offering British-style education.

The quiet British invasion started after two British naval and military expeditions were repulsed in the early 1800s by vats of boiling oil poured on them by the local citizenry.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

over all the people of the area. The Zionist rancour has reached its peak in the acts of "organised sabotage" carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities before the withdrawal. These acts of sabotage have not even spared trees.

What is taking place in Sinai is a lesson which all Arabs must comprehend.

### Blackmail

**AL DUSTOUR:** The number of bargains Israel is trying to strike before withdrawing from

Sinai make one ask: Did Egypt accept this humiliation when it was dragged to sign the Camp David agreement? Israel signed the unilateral peace agreement only to isolate Egypt from the Arabs. The Israeli Knesset unanimously approved the final withdrawal from Sinai, and the oil fields, only because it is sure of having scored the big victory of isolating Egypt. Israel, which handcuffed President Mubarak with 43 marginal agreements besides the Camp David agreement, wants to squeeze and blackmail Egypt to the very last minute.

When Menachem Begin returned after signing the Camp David agreement, he told Knesset members that Israel's goal was not to occupy Sinai. After the tripartite aggression some 25 years ago, Egypt was able to regain Sinai without giving Israel any guarantees that the Egyptian army would not fight again to liberate Palestine. But this time Israel was able to make the late President Sadat say that the October war was the last war and that the Arab-Israeli conflict could only be solved through peaceful means.

Israel is trying to tighten its grip on President Mubarak. It wants to blackmail him into

signing new concessions because Egypt is eager to retrieve its occupied land. What Israeli media said about oil and uranium discoveries in Sinai might be true or false; but Israel's expansionist nature is bound to create a crisis over drawing border lines with Egypt. Israel might be tempted to insist to keep a foothold in Sinai which could be used in the future as a springboard for its aggression. Israel is making a big fuss about withdrawing from Yamit with an eye on the settlements in the West Bank. Egypt's leniency in dealing with this Israeli tempest will encourage Israel to proceed with its open attempt to blackmail Egypt.

## Grave indicators

**AL RA'I:** What is taking place between Egypt and Israel, just one week before the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, is worthy of being followed up in detail by the Arabs. Arab states must be fully aware of the grave indicators confirming the rancorous aggressive nature of the Zionist entity and the abhorrent ideology which underlies it.

Israel is trying very hard to elicit a written document stressing anew Egypt's commitment to the Camp David agreement principles. This insistence shows the great anxiety

the Zionist leaders feel as regards the possibility of Egypt's returning to the Arab rank after the final withdrawal from Sinai. This possibility means that Israel will lose the greatest achievement it gained by the Camp David agreement.

The Israeli stand proves that what Israel understands with peace and what it is trying to peddle is not an agreement between equals. Israel's peace is a number of conditions dictated by the Zionist entity to paralyse Egypt's political and military capabilities. The reason behind it is to keep the conflict in the region away until a time when Israel has completed imposing its hegemony

# JORDAN TIMES

## JORDAN TELEVISION

### CHANNEL 3

5:30 ..... Koran  
5:50 ..... Cartoons  
6:00 ..... Children's Programme  
6:30 ..... Children's Programme  
7:00 ..... Local Programme  
7:30 ..... News in Arabic  
8:00 ..... Arabic Series  
8:30 ..... Special programme on the Islamic Era in Jordan  
10:15 ..... Arabic Series  
11:00 ..... News in Arabic

### CHANNEL 6

6:00 ..... French Programme  
7:00 ..... News in French  
7:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
7:45 ..... Medical Report  
8:00 ..... News in Arabic  
8:30 ..... Benson  
9:10 ..... Dark Room  
10:00 ..... News in English  
10:15 ..... Bestseller: "The Beggarman, Thief"

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 ..... Sign on  
7:01 ..... Morning Show  
7:30 ..... News Bulletin  
7:40 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Headlines  
10:30 ..... Pop Session  
11:00 ..... Sign off  
12:00 ..... News Headlines  
12:03 ..... Pop Session  
12:06 ..... News Summary  
12:09 ..... Pop Session  
12:12 ..... News Bulletin  
12:15 ..... News Bulletin  
12:18 ..... Country Music  
12:30 ..... Concert Hour  
12:40 ..... News Summary  
12:43 ..... Instrumentals  
12:46 ..... Old Favourites  
12:50 ..... Pop Session  
12:53 ..... News Report  
12:56 ..... Pop Session  
12:59 ..... News Summary  
13:02 ..... Top Twenty  
13:05 ..... Top Twenty

## VOICE OF AMERICA

### GMT

6:00 Daybreak 6:00 The Breakfast Show 12:00 News Roundup: Reports, opinions, analyses 12:30 VOA magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters 16:00 Special English News 16:10 Special English Science and technology 16:15 Feature: Science in the News 16:30 Now Music USA 17:00 News Roundup 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation" 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 19:30 VOA Magazine 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA 11:21 21:00 VOA World Report

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

### GMT

04:00 Newscast 04:30 The Art of Julian Bream 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 The Motet 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newscast 06:30 Gloria Humford 07:00 World News 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 World of Wind and Storm 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 The Bridge of San Luis Rey 08:30 Haydn 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Discovery 10:15 Classical Record Review 10:30 It Makes Me Laugh 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 Letter from London 11:25 Scotland This Week 11:30 Sports International 12:00 Radio Newscast 12:15 Famous Pianists of the Past 12:45 Sports Roundup 13:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Network U.K. 13:45 A Jolly Good Show 14:30 Haunted 15:00 Radio Newscast 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 Plato's Republic 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News: Meridian 17:40 Scotland This Week 17:45 Sports Roundup 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newscast 18:30 Nature Notebook 18:40 Farming World 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 The Motet 20:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 With Great Pleasure 21:15 Two's Company 21:30 Plato's Republic 22:00 World News: The World Today 22:35 Scotland This Week 22:50 Financial News: 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Roundup 23:00 World News: Sports International 23:15 New Waves 23:30 Meridian

## AMMAN AIRPORT

### NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information Department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

### ARRIVALS

3:00 ..... Cairo (EA)  
3:55 ..... Agaba  
4:00 ..... Cairo  
4:15 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi  
4:30 ..... Jeddah  
4:45 ..... Dhahran  
4:50 ..... Beirut  
5:00 ..... Riyadh (SV)  
5:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
5:45 ..... Tripoli  
6:00 ..... Copenhagen, Athens (SK)  
6:15 ..... Cairo (EA)  
6:30 ..... London, Paris  
6:45 ..... New York, Amsterdam  
6:55 ..... Madrid, Tunis  
7:00 ..... Rome (Alitalia)  
7:15 ..... Athens (KLM)  
7:30 ..... Rome  
7:45 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
7:55 ..... Beirut  
8:00 ..... Frankfurt  
8:05 ..... Damascus

## DEPARTURES

3:00 ..... Cairo (EA)  
3:15 ..... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)  
3:45 ..... Agaba  
4:00 ..... Tripoli  
4:15 ..... Cairo (EA)  
4:30 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
4:45 ..... London (BA)  
4:55 ..... Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)  
5:00 ..... Frankfurt  
5:15 ..... Rome  
5:30 ..... Cairo  
5:45 ..... Athens, Copenhagen  
6:00 ..... Riyadh (SV)  
6:15 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
6:30 ..... Damascus  
6:45 ..... Cairo (EA)  
6:55 ..... Abu Dhabi  
7:00 ..... Kuwait  
7:15 ..... Dhahran  
7:30 ..... Beirut  
7:45 ..... Baghdad  
7:55 ..... Dubai, Muscat  
8:00 ..... Bangkok  
8:15 ..... Baghdad  
8:30 ..... Cairo (EA)

### EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:  
Abdul Aziz Abu Khalaf ..... 22520/63525  
Ali Al Zamil ..... 94121/67753  
Zargat:  
Ghassan Al Fagih ..... 86432  
Mufid Hanzab ..... 8522/83047  
Irbid:  
Adnan Al Halimi ..... 2460  
PHARMACIES:  
Abdullah Al Kubra ..... 23141  
Davish ..... 25991  
Wadi Al Anbar ..... 1-2  
Shadi ..... 25665  
Ghassan ..... 74497  
Zargat:  
Zargat

## CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Georgian Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 65295  
Al Hussein Youth City ..... 67181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Y.M.W.A. ..... 64251  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 843559  
Lions Philatelic Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Philatelic Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

### CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwibdeh 37408  
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi 25841  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23885  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafiah

## PRAYER TIMES

7:51:31  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafiah 71331  
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah 6349  
TAXIS:  
Firas ..... 23427  
Al-Urdun ..... 23050  
Basman ..... 26736  
Al-Sabah ..... 76748  
Cultural Centres:  
American Centre ..... 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Georgian Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
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Service Clubs:  
Lions Philatelic Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
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Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Philatelic Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal ..... 102.5/102.8  
Lebanese pound ..... 70.371.2  
Syrian pound ..... 57.558.3  
Iraqi dinar ..... 645/651.6  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1221.1/1223.1  
Egyptian pound ..... 327/331.6  
Chadri riyal ..... 96.3/96.7  
UAE dirham ..... 95.4/95.9  
Qatari riyal ..... 101.3/101.8  
U.S. dollar ..... 349/351  
U.K. sterling ..... 614.2/617.9  
W. German mark ..... 144.4/145.3  
Swiss franc ..... 177.2/178.3  
French franc ..... 55.5/55.8  
Italian lire (for every 100) ..... 26.3/26.5  
Japanese yen (for every 100) ..... 141.8/142.7  
Dutch guilder ..... 130.2/131  
Belgian franc ..... 76.478.9  
Swedish crown ..... 57.659

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Fire, fire, police ..... 199  
Fire headquarters ..... 2299  
Cablegram or telegram ..... 10  
Information ..... 12  
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls ..... 19  
Overseas radio and satellite calls ..... 17  
Telephone maintenance and repair service ..... 11

### MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes ..... 150  
Eggplants ..... 100  
Potatoes (imported) ..... 160  
Marrow (small) ..... 230  
Marrow (large) ..... 180  
Cucumber (small) ..... 180  
Cucumber (large) ..... 180  
Hot Green Pepper ..... 880  
Sweet Pepper ..... 600  
Cabbage ..... 90  
Onions (dry) ..... 170  
Green onions ..... 100  
Spinach ..... 100  
Cocoanut (piece) ..... 330  
Beans ..... 360  
Bananas ..... 260  
Bananas (Mukhammar) ..... 225  
Pist ..... 240  
Gardic ..... 350  
Green Almonds per 1/2 pounds ..... 150

### MARKET PRICES

Potatoes (local) ..... 180  
Broad Beans ..... 140  
Apples (Golden) ..... 240  
Apples (Double Red) ..... 240  
Apples (Sour) ..... 240  
Lemons ..... 210  
Oranges (Shamoni) ..... 170  
Oranges (Valencia) ..... 140  
Cauliflowers (white) ..... 120  
Carrot ..... 150  
Turnips ..... 150  
Beet ..... 150  
Lentils (a head) ..... 100  
Radish ..... 180  
Sage ..... 300  
Chard ..... 120  
Parsley ..... 70  
Grapefruit ..... 150  
Apples (American) ..... 450  
Apples (Japanese) ..... 450

Handwritten signature: *Handwritten signature*



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# SPORTS

## TENNIS TALK

### Outsmart your opponent

By Maureen Stalla

IN TENNIS, as in everything else, looks can be deceiving. There may be a player with smooth strokes and every shot in the book. Watching him you feel he could play tennis to music. Yet he frequently loses because he lacks a main ingredient for winning—imagination.

If you find yourself losing a match, change your game. If you can't outstroke your opponent outsmart him. Everyday players are beaten by players whose game is inferior to theirs.

The answer is that you must prevent the player from playing his normal game. Break up his timing—throw him off. This is hard for you as well as him. But if you would rather win than lose, it is worth it.

If your opponent is formidable on the net, you must keep him off the net. There are several ways to do this. You can get to the net before he does. Or you can send up a lob. With a lob you can send him back and you can also amble up to the net while the ball is high in the air.

If he comes in on his serve, stand up close to receive. Up closer you can take the ball sooner and slam it to his feet, which forces a weak, high volley. If he waits to come in find out what his favourite approach shot is, and refuse to give him any.

Perhaps your opponent is steadier than you. He stands back and does nothing spectacular, but can hit two hundred forehands without a miss. You know you can't beat him with rally points. So force him. Take the net; make him take it. Run him up and back. Break up his timing by alternating soft and hard balls. But first of all, press him. He relies on his timing so if you rush him he will start to miss.

If you have no backhand and your opponent is constantly slamming them there, you are in trouble. The best you can do is to attack. Go all out. Slam hard and aim for the corners. Coax him to hit to your strength by leaving it a little open, and then pounce.

Hard hitters love to hit hard. That is an obvious statement yet few players really understand it. If you "feed him junk" he will tear out his hair in frustration. Hit it slow and high. Use slice and dropshots. Usually slugs can only do one thing: so bring him to net.

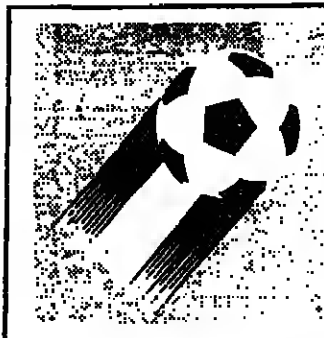
Another way to win points, albeit a dangerous way, is to play his strength.

If your opponent has a weak backhand he may favour that side. So shoot over some wide forehands. If he misses his forehands, his strength, his confidence might disintegrate.

Some players have systems. They always play the same shots. Be alert to this and don't give them their favourite set ups.

There is a defence for every attack and an attack for every defence: but it takes wits to figure it out. Just give your opponent whatever he likes least. This may mean changing your game to break his. But it's better to give up some of your shots if it means you can take the match.

## Belgium, bolstered by fan support, sees good World Cup chances



*This is one of a series of feature stories on the soccer teams that will play in the World Cup in Spain June 11-July 13. Belgium will play in Group 3 with Argentina, Hungary and El Salvador.*



BRUSSELS, Belgium (A.P.) — The Belgian team, which is enjoying unprecedented support at home, will kick off the World Soccer Cup against defending champion Argentina. The coach is confident his team can reach the second round, along with its first day opponent.

Belgium coach Guy Thys, who has a good knowledge of other teams in his group, is expected to use the same seasoned and coherent team that came close to winning the European Championships two years ago.

Officials believe the new fan interest in the team will grow with the World Cup.

"Two years ago, at the European Championships in Italy, we could not find supporters who would make the trip," a team official said. "Nobody gave the Belgian team a chance. We ended in the finals, surprising Europe and, above all, our own fans. The picture is completely different now."

Belgium Soccer Union President Leon Wauters said: "For years the national team lacked support. Now, thanks to its results and enthusiasm, it's the darling of the country. This is giving the team a tremendous boost for the World Cup."

Belgium won its qualifying group, ahead of France and Ireland. Its proudest achievement was to eliminate Holland, the traditional "enemy" and finalist in the last two World Cups.

Thys knows the group he has drawn for Madrid will be difficult. "Argentina, the defending World Cup winner, is of course the favourite in our group, but don't forget two teams qualify for the next round. Even if we are beaten by Argentina, we are very capable of beating Hungary, and El Salvador."

"I think we have a 60 or 70 per cent chance of placing second in our group. Hungary has good soccer technicians, but they lack pace and speed. It's no longer the frightening team it was years ago. It's a very good team, but it seems easily playable to me."

"As for El Salvador, it enters the competition lacking training and spirit. But you must never underestimate an opponent. Soccer is not an exact sport. And the

El Salvadorans have nothing to lose and everything to win."

The best players for Belgium: — Jean-Marie Pfaff, 27, goalkeeper of SK Beveren, which has been an inspiration to the team but there is a question about his mobility now.

— Eric Gerets, 27, and Walter Meeuws, 30, both backs of Standard Liege, who combine perfectly. Meeuws will be under suspension, though, and will miss the opening game against Argentina.

— Michel Renquin, 25, back, a former teammate of Gerets and Meeuws at Standard, now plays for Anderlecht. He was one of the stars of the last European Championships.

— Wilfried Van Moer, 37, half-back of Beveren, one of the senior Belgian players. He has been an inspiration to the team but there is a question about his mobility now.

— Ludo Coeck, an attacking half-back of Anderlecht, combines well with another Anderlecht midfielder, Frank Vercauteren.

— Rene Verheyen, half-back of Lokeren.

— Rene Vander Eycken, a forward who plays for Genoa in Italy and played a leading role in Belgium's success in the World Cup

qualifications.

— Erwin Van Den Bergh, 23, Forward of Lierse, was named the best player in Belgium last season. He is an ace marksman and is valued at more than one million U.S. dollars in the transfer market.

— Jan Ceulemans, 24, forward of FC Bruges, rates Belgium's best player two seasons ago.

— Alex Czeremiatinsky, 24, forward of Antwerp, a newcomer to the national team and a rising star in the Belgian League. His two goals against France in the qualifying round sent Belgium to Spain.

— Willy Geurts, 27, forward of Anderlecht, noted for scoring goals with his head.

— Frana Van Der Elst, forward, a former New York Cosmos player, now playing for West Ham in England.

Belgian fans hope Anderlecht forward Juan Lozano, an ace goalscorer and brilliant strategist, might play in the World Cup. But he is still a Spanish citizen and it is uncertain whether his Belgium naturalisation will be completed in time.

The Belgians have a strong forward line with Van Den Bergh and Czeremiatinsky, the young stars, and the experienced Ceulemans and Geurts.

Warmup games are planned against Denmark in Copenhagen May 27 and Ajax of Amsterdam in Brussels June 2.

The Belgian team will train together at Brussels' Heysel Stadium from May 23. But since Belgium is such a small country, they can commute and will not be separated from their families until they leave for Spain.

### Soviets snatch a narrow victory over U.S.

GAINESVILLE, Florida (R) — The Soviet Union women's gymnastics team snatched a narrow victory over the United States in a compelling climax to their meeting here Sunday night.

The Russians, who became world champions in Moscow last December, won by 193.70 points to 193.60 after surviving a late American challenge in a competition which was not decided until the final routine.

Julianne McNamara needed to score 9.60 in floor exercise to give the Americans victory but managed 9.45 and the Soviet Union held on for success.

Valentina Shkoda of the Soviet Union won the all-around competition with 39.25 points, including victories in vaulting and balance beam.

The competition opened a Russian visit to the United States covering six cities.

## U.S. Baseball standings

### American League

#### Eastern Division

|           | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|-----------|---|---|------|----|
| Detroit   | 4 | 5 | .444 | —  |
| Toronto   | 4 | 5 | .444 | —  |
| Cleveland | 3 | 4 | .429 | —  |
| New York  | 3 | 4 | .429 | —  |
| Milwaukee | 3 | 5 | .375 | ½  |
| Boston    | 3 | 5 | .375 | ½  |
| Baltimore | 2 | 6 | .250 | 1½ |

#### Western Division

|             | W | L | Pct.  | GB |
|-------------|---|---|-------|----|
| Chicago     | 7 | 0 | 1.000 | —  |
| Kansas City | 6 | 2 | .750  | 1½ |
| California  | 8 | 3 | .727  | 1  |
| Texas       | 4 | 3 | .571  | 3  |
| Oakland     | 6 | 5 | .545  | 3  |
| Minnesota   | 5 | 6 | .455  | 4  |
| Seattle     | 3 | 8 | .273  | 6  |

#### Saturday's games

Detroit 3, New York 3  
Kansas City 12, Cleveland 10  
Boston 5, Toronto 4  
Texas 5, Milwaukee 3  
Chicago 3-10, Baltimore 1-6  
California 6, Minnesota 2  
Oakland 10, Seattle 3

### National League

#### Eastern Division

|              | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|--------------|---|---|------|----|
| St. Louis    | 8 | 3 | .727 | —  |
| New York     | 6 | 4 | .600 | 1½ |
| Montreal     | 4 | 3 | .571 | 2  |
| Pittsburgh   | 3 | 4 | .429 | 3  |
| Chicago      | 4 | 7 | .364 | 4  |
| Philadelphia | 2 | 7 | .222 | 5  |

#### Western Division

|               | W  | L | Pct.  | GB |
|---------------|----|---|-------|----|
| Atlanta       | 10 | 8 | 1.000 | —  |
| San Diego     | 5  | 4 | .556  | 4½ |
| San Francisco | 4  | 5 | .444  | 5½ |
| Los Angeles   | 4  | 6 | .400  | 6  |
| Houston       | 4  | 7 | .364  | 6½ |
| Cincinnati    | 3  | 7 | .300  | 7  |

#### Saturday's games

New York 2, Montreal 1  
Chicago 10, Pittsburgh 2  
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 0  
Cincinnati 8, San Francisco 2  
Atlanta 2, Houston 1

## Striker Tony Woodcock given a boost by England manager

LONDON (R) — Tony Woodcock, who scored a hat-trick for Cologne in the West German Bundesliga (Sunday), earned an instant reward for his sharp-shooting from England soccer manager Ron Greenwood Monday.

Greenwood handed Woodcock a chance to establish himself in England's World Cup squad by including the former Nottingham Forest striker in the 22-man squad to meet Wales in the British Championship in Cardiff on April 27.

But the England manager disappointed those who would have liked to see some of the players on the fringe of the international squad given an opportunity.

England, who meet France, Czechoslovakia and Kuwait in Group Four in Spain, still have problems in the heart of their defence.

West Ham's Alvin Martin would almost certainly have lined up against the Welsh but he broke a collar-bone at the weekend. Brighton's rugged Steve Foster, who played in the World Cup last month, is again included and there is also a place for Ipswich's Terry Butcher, who has played just two first-team games after a 10-week lay-off with a serious nose injury.

The full squad is:  
Goalkeepers — Ray Clemence (Tottenham), Peter Shilton (Nottingham Forest), Joe Corrigan (Manchester City).

Defenders — Phil Neal and Phil Thompson (both Liverpool), Viv Anderson (Nottingham Forest), Mick Mills and Terry Butcher (both Ipswich), Kenny Sanson (Arsenal), Steve Foster (Brighton).

Midfielders — Terry McDermott (Liverpool), Ray Wilkins, Steve Coppell and Bryan Robson (all Manchester United), Glenn Hoddle (Tottenham), Trevor Brooking (West Ham).

Forwards — Kevin Keegan (Southampton), Tony Woodcock (Cologne), Trevor Francis (Manchester City), Peter Withe and Tony Morley (both Aston Villa), Cyrille Regis (West Bromwich).

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| METEOR                | Nov 8     | 11.4    | 14.4          | 21.4  |
| PETER SIF             | Nov 1     | 18.4    | 22.4          | 28.4  |

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MIDDLE EAST: Ready to blow again? (with cover on Middle East)

TIGHTENING THE NOOSE ON ARGENTINA Arms and the credit squeeze (with report from the Falkland Islands crisis)

BREZHNEV IN ABSENTIA (will he appear for the Lenin birthday fete?)

هكذا منه النقص



# Japan's ambitious tunnel turns out to be a financial cemetery

By Jim Abrams  
The Associated Press

FUKUSHIMA, Japan — Far below the stormy Tsugaru Straits in northern Japan, tunnel workers are scraping their way toward a mid-earth rendezvous that will mark an astonishing technological achievement and an unhappy financial miscalculation.

Only 1.6 kilometres of dirt remains to be removed before the two sides meet in the world's longest tunnel, the 54-kilometre Seikan Tunnel linking the main island of Honshu with the northern island of Hokkaido.

The undersea section alone, about 24 kilometres from Honshu's Cape Tappi to this weathered fishing village on Hokkaido's southern shore, is longer than the world's longest overland tunnel, the 20-kilometre Simplon Tunnel between Switzerland and Italy.

The meeting should happen this fall, at a point 100 metres below the sea floor and 240 metres below the surface of the straits. By March 1985, trains are scheduled to begin operating in the tunnel, providing the first bridge to the northern island known as Japan's "last frontier."

Travelers to Hokkaido, the largest and most sparsely populated of Japan's 47 prefectures, now must fly or make a four-hour ferry ride from Aomori City to the port city of Hakodate. The ferry is shut down about 80 days a year by wind and snow. The death of 1,100

people in a 1954 ferry accident convinced many of the necessity of the tunnel.

"We know more about making tunnels than anyone in the world," said Junichi Hanada, an engineer who has worked here since exploratory digging began in 1964. "There is much pride in what we have accomplished."

Mr. Hanada and the more than 3,000 other tunnelmen on both sides of the straits have battled heat and humidity, nine major geological faults requiring extensive water sealing work, and four serious flooding accidents.

## Persistent hitches

The project, originally planned to be finished in 10 years, will be completed in nearly twice that long because of water leaks and unexpected technical and geological quagmires. Delays and inflation will more than triple construction cost estimates first set at 200 billion yen (\$833 million at current rates).

The approaching finish of the enterprise now induces only muted interest, even chagrin, from those who once hailed the Seikan Tunnel as Hokkaido's road to economic prosperity.

Originally, the tube was to carry the Shinkansen, Japan's famed 210-kilometre-per-hour "bullet train," reducing rail travel time between Tokyo and Hokkaido's capital of Sapporo from the present 16 hours, 50 minutes — including ferry passage — to five hours, 40 minutes.

But when the oil crisis in the 1970s ended Japan's heady days of high economic growth, the Hokkaido Shinkansen was postponed indefinitely, and the economic viability of the tunnel was imperiled.

## Financial cemetery

Japan National Railways (JNR) now expects to lose 80 billion yen (\$333 million) a year — 10 billion in operating costs and 70 billion in payments to the public corporation that built the tunnel — to carry about 8,000 people a day, mostly local residents, under the straits.

The government-funded JNR is already losing about one trillion yen (\$4.17) billion yearly and has warned that the tunnel could be its financial burial ground. Talk, generally discounted, has surfaced that JNR is thinking of using the tunnel as an oil storage vault or as a vast underground mushroom plantation, rather than for trains.

Fukushima, an isolated village of 11,000 between the shoreline and a steep row of mountains, clearly is uneasy about the future.

"Seventy per cent of us were fishermen before the tunnel started, but the tunnel has changed the way we live," said city planning section chief Hideaki Kanaya.

The influx of outside workers with good incomes was followed by the arrival of a supermarket and other new stores, the building of a new elementary school and improvements in road and sewer facilities, he said.

"We expect the population to drop by more than 1,000 by 1985, and when the tunnel work is gone we won't have the tax money to pay for the new public facilities," he said.

The city hopes to begin seaweed and abalone cultivation industries to keep the 500 local men working in the tunnel from drifting off. But

ties to the tunnel, and hopes that the Shinkansen will yet bring jobs and mobility to their area, are deeply rooted.

"The tunnel is part of my life," said Mr. Hanada, who spends 10 hours a day in the depths of the earth, almost two hours commuting between the mouth of the tunnel and its end.

Mr. Hanada, a local cuttlefish fisherman before joining the project, said he had built a new house and put two children through college on his tunnelman salary. He is determined to stay on the job. "The digging may finish but there will always be a garden to tend and I'll be there."

## China's first airplane flaps wings

PEKING (A.P.) — The first passenger airplane ever produced in China, a two-engine, 52-seat propeller plane, made a demonstration flight in Peking Saturday, the official Xinhua news agency reported.

Xinhua said the Yun-7, with 41 people on board, reached a height of 3,000 metres in seven minutes, flew at speeds of up to 410 kilometres an hour and landed 22 minutes later.

The pilot remarked, "The bird flew beautifully. It met all international technical norms," Xinhua reported.

It said China has built nine Ym (transport) 7 planes and is going to start regular production.

On Friday, it said, Vice Premier and Defence Minister Deng Biao told those involved in the project: "I fully support you. China needs to develop its aircraft industry."

Xinhua's report followed reports from China's Canton trade fair this week that a Chinese-made four-engine turboprop airplane for passengers or cargo use is on sale there.

## Anti-narcotics squad cocker spaniel wins dog award



Cocker spaniel bitch Anja is a veteran of six years with the German customs' anti-narcotics squad. She and handler Dieter Hesse patrol on a major rail route between Holland and the Federal Republic of Germany. She so unerringly noses out cannabis and heroin from seats and ashtrays, compartment walls and toilets that she has been awarded a prize by the Alsatian Dog Club. She accepted with alert dignity befitting a police dog.

—Photo: DaDipa

## Valley of the Kings loses touch to attract tourists

By Jeremy Clift  
Reuters

VALLEY OF THE KINGS, Egypt — The queues of Cameratoing tourists waiting to catch a glimpse of Tutankhamun's dazzling gold coffin are shorter this year.

The tomb of the boy King Tutankhamun, discovered intact in 1922 by British Egyptologist Howard Carter, is the most popular attraction in the Valley of the Kings, ancient burial ground of the pharaohs of Egypt.

Mr. Carter's house is still there and close by labourers are repaving the road past Nile-side sugar cane groves up to the craggy, barren valley to bring more dollar-spending tourists to the historic, brightly painted tombs that were hewn directly from the rock.

It is just a short trip by ferry across the Nile from the ancient city of Luxor. Most tourists take the coach, but some of the more hardy make the up-hill journey on mule-back or by bicycle under the blue desert.

A visit to the Valley of the Kings is a high spot on the itinerary of many foreign tour operators who

organise Nile cruises or winter sun vacation trips to Cairo and Upper Egypt.

But this year operators, Egyptian officials and local guides report a significant fall in the number of foreign visitors. They blame the drop on the uncertainty caused by the killing of President Anwar Sadat last October.

When four gunmen blasted Mr. Sadat at close range they sent foreign tourist operators dashing to cancel bookings for Egypt.

Last winter, high season for hotels in Luxor and the more southern Nile-side resort of Aswan, bookings were down by as much as 40 per cent, local residents said.

Now, after tourists realised that Mr. Sadat's death did not herald a general upheaval across Egypt, bookings are up again.

But, according to Baher Sobhy Abdul Malek, assistant general manager in Luxor's plush Winter Palace Hotel, bookings are still down on the same time last year by between 10 to 20 per cent.

"November and December were the worst times but things are better for April and May," he said. "What we want to get across to people abroad is that nothing has

changed. People are staying away, but there's no reason why they should. It's very stable here, as you can see."

Amal, a young guide taking foreign tourists to the Valley of the Kings, said visitors had dropped by at least a quarter.

While in Aswan, 220 kilometres south of Luxor, a 26-year-old carpet seller known as Abdo said there were fewer tourists, but he had put up his prices to compensate.

White-sailed feluccas (Nile fishing boats) are still taking dozens of foreign tourists across the Nile to the Aga Khan's mausoleum on the West Bank overlooking Aswan and downstream from the high dam.

But because tourism is one of Egypt's main foreign currency earners all Egyptians are affected either directly or indirectly by the slump in tourist receipts.

Prime Minister Fuad Morsi told the People's Assembly (parliament) that Egypt's four main sources of foreign income — Oil, Suez Canal receipts, income from Egyptians working abroad and tourist revenue — were all down in financial year 1981/82.

Tourism Minister Adel Taher had hoped that tourism receipts would top \$1 billion this year. But now foreign banking sources believe it will only reach around \$700 million.

Tourism ministry officials say that the number of tourists visiting Egypt in 1981 increased to 1.37 million, compared with 1.25 million the year before. But the number from the United States and Western Europe, the biggest spending category, went up from 663,816 to 664,749.

Egypt, recognising the big revenue-earning potential of the tourist industry, is planning to expand the scope of its attractions, particularly along the Red Sea and Mediterranean coast.

Mr. Morsi told a recent conference on tourism in Cairo that this should help reduce the seasonal nature of tourism in Egypt.

"It's fabulous," said one bronzed tourist just back from Hurgada, the Red Sea resort made famous during a honeymoon visit by Britain's Prince Charles and Lady Diana. "Miles of beaches with nobody on them. But I can't see how it will last."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DARAW

COUNE

GROHPE

NORBIN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: COUGH GIANT INLAND MINGLE

Answer: This is the key to all good driving—IGNITION

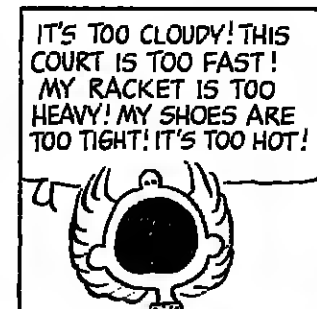


## THE BETTER HALF

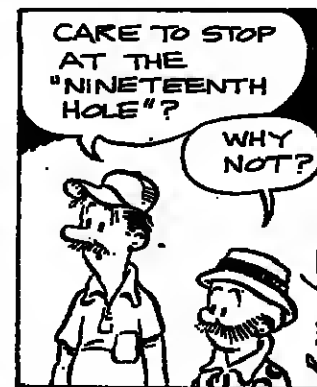
By Vinson



## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, APR. 20, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The morning can bring some problems you do not need, but the afternoon finds you able to overcome obstacles easily. Listen closely to suggestions made by close lies.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Avoid calling on a difficult person early in the day. Be alert to carelessness on the part of others. Use good judgment.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A financial matter needs more study before making a definite decision. Make this a most worthwhile day.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Show others that you have poise if some unusual situation comes up today. Be sure not to lose your temper with anyone.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A private matter could be upsetting early in the day, but later everything works out to your advantage.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Get rid of whatever is not practical in the morning and later you can be happy with your friends. Relax at home tonight.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You can take care of an important home matter early in the day and later expand where your career is concerned.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Avoid changing present arrangement at work until you have first studied it well. Plan how to gain your finest aims.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Find a much better way of carrying through with agreements you have made with others. Strive to be more successful.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Steer clear of an irate associate in the morning and later all will straighten out. Safeguard your reputation.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Use extreme care in handling all work ahead of you and avoid possible trouble. Plan how to gain your finest aims.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Doing something special for persons you really like brings excellent results at this time. Express happiness.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Avoid arguments at home early in the day and later there will be real harmony. Make long-range plans for the future.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those capable young persons who can get at the core of a situation and then know how best to handle it. Be sure to give chores early in life that could pave the way to success later. Give fine spiritual training.

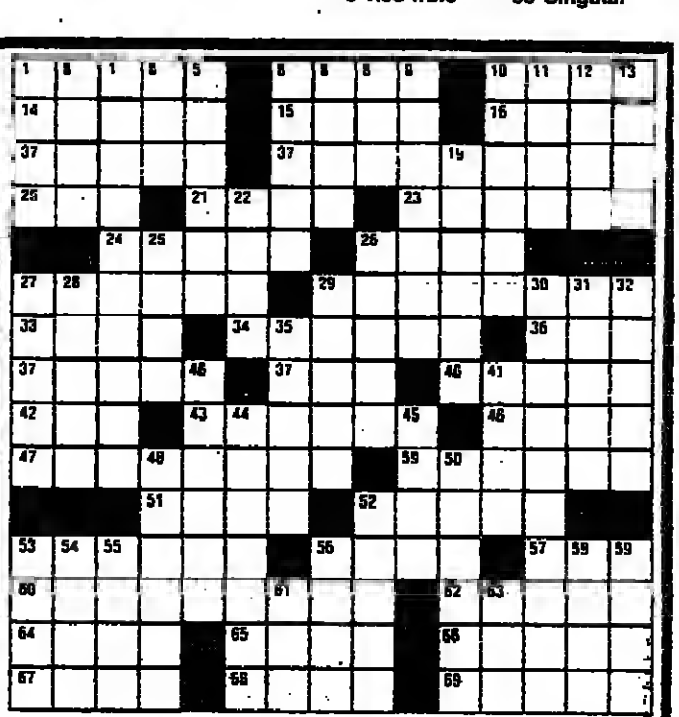
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword By Albert L. Misenko

|                       |                            |                      |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| ACROSS                | 29 Personality quality     | 51 To be: Fr.        | 22 Ties the knot     |
| 1 Wasp weapon         | 33 Soon                    | 52 Homage            | 25 Forearm           |
| 8 Profound            | 34 Greet                   | 53 Embarrasses       | 26 bone              |
| 10 Cudgela            | 35 Swiss river             | 56 Fellows           | 28 Make              |
| 14 Abalone            | 37 Klal or                 | 57 Harlem room       | 29 butter            |
| 15 Colliwogg          | 38 Eria                    | 60 Scenic            | 27 Colorful          |
| 16 Adored             | 39 Drinking place          | 62 boom              | 28 Pointless         |
| 17 Money of India     | 40 Ballroom dance          | 64 Asian land        | 29 Mild cigar        |
| 18 Holy spirit        | 42 Collection of sayings   | 65 Chess or checkers | 30 City in Texas     |
| 20 Golf peg           | 43 Oak fruits              | 66 Local dialect     | 31 Charm             |
| 21 Struck with wonder | 48 Raised platform         | 67 Fishing devices   | 32 Got up            |
| 23 Completed          | 49 Prosperous              | 68 Watches           | 35 Dwalling          |
| 24 Clever             | 50 Spring on the hind legs | 69 Worship           | 38 More recent month |
| 26 Wheedle            |                            |                      | 44 Waist             |
| 27 Guided wrongly     |                            |                      | 45 bouquet           |

## Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

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## WORLD

## Brandt backs Schmidt's decision on NATO arms

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — Former Chancellor Willy Brandt urged West Germany's ruling Social Democrats (SPD) at the start of their national congress Monday to renew support for NATO's controversial strategy on missile deployment and arms talks.

Mr. Brandt, SPD chairman since 1964, admitted in a keynote address that the party, which is split on the arms issue, faced greater difficulties than at any time since it first helped form a Bonn government more than 15 years ago.

He appealed to the 440 delegates to turn the five-day congress at Munich's Olympic hall into a "Social Democratic renewal" to revive the SPD's battered political fortunes.

Mr. Brandt flatly rejected speculation about a possible breakdown of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal coalition which he said the SPD wanted to see strengthened.

"We Social Democrats will keep to our word: 'We stand by the Social Democratic chancellor and the coalition with the Free Democrats (FDP),' he declared.

## Schmidt's fortunes

Mr. Schmidt, who is to speak Tuesday, has staked his career on the 1979 NATO decision to deploy U.S. Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in West Europe from late next year unless Washington and Moscow can agree before then on arms curbs.

His stance is challenged by a "vociferous anti-nuclear peace movement," which rallied 50,000 protesters in Munich on the eve of the conference, and by a sizeable minority within the SPD.

Ex-chancellor Brandt told the conference he shared many of the peace movement's goals but at the same time feared "the illusions which arise from being too far from reality."

## Old hand takes over Chinese Muslim areas

PEKING (R) — Disputes between ethnic Chinese and Muslim minorities must be resolved before stability can be consolidated in the vast Xinjiang region of Chinese Central Asia, according to its new Communist Party chief.

Gen. Wang Enmao, reappointed to head the so-called autonomous region by Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping late last year, was quoted by The People's Daily yesterday as saying that the key to political stability was unity between different ethnic groups.

The official newspaper said the situation had improved since the return to power of Gen. Wang, who ruled Xinjiang from 1954 until he was purged in the Maoist Cultural Revolution of the mid-1960s.

But analysts said the wording of the article confirmed that there were still serious strains and possibly sporadic conflicts between the mainly atheist "Han" Chinese and Muslim groups such as Uyghurs and Kazakhs.

The twin-track NATO decision, likely to be one of the main sources of dispute at the congress, put pressure on the United States and the Soviet Union to reach agreement at their Geneva talks on curbing medium-range missiles in Europe, he said.

One or two delegates booed his remarks on missile policy.

Mr. Brandt said the SPD wanted close and friendly relations with the U.S. and remained committed to the Western alliance. But NATO would be torn apart if it ever abandoned the concept that detente went hand-in-hand with military security, he said.

## Anti-Americanism

In a sideswipe at U.S. critics who detect nationalist or anti-American tendencies in the SPD, he listed several American politicians who recently suggested that NATO and the Soviet Union should agree to renounce the first use of nuclear arms.

"Is (former defence secretary) Robert McNamara, for instance, anti-American? or (ex-ambassador) George Kennan, (former senator) William Fulbright, and (former envoy) George Ball?" Mr. Brandt asked.

Mr. Brandt also hailed the emergence of a church-backed peace movement in East Germany and criticised the Communist authorities for banning its "swords to ploughshares" emblem.

Mr. Brandt said the Bonn coalition, which almost collapsed last year amid disputes over the budget and unemployment, had at times presented "a sorry picture" since it was re-elected 18 months ago.

His comments appeared to be borne out by a public opinion poll, published by the magazine Der Spiegel Monday, which showed that 53 per cent of West Germans want the FDP to form a new coalition with the opposition Chris-

tian Democrats (CDU).

Mr. Brandt, who received a two-minute standing ovation, urged SPD politicians to ensure that what they said in parliament and in public tallied with majority party decisions.

The demand was clearly directed against others at SPD left-winger Erhard Eppler, a former minister and a leading figure in the peace movement.

Despite his renewed pledge of backing for the coalition, Mr. Brandt made clear the SPD would resist any pressure from the FDP to finance part of a recently approved job creation scheme through cuts in social spending.

## 7 foreigners arrested for Moscow protest

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet KGB security police arrested seven foreigners who staged a brief protest in Moscow's Red Square today, calling on the Kremlin to cut arms spending and give more aid to developing countries.

A press statement issued by organisers of the demonstration said those arrested included two Frenchmen, two Belgians and two Italians. It did not account for the seventh man but said all the protesters belonged to West European minority "radical parties."

The demonstrators unfurled a three-metre (10-foot) blue-lettered banner bearing the words "bread, life and disarmament" as tourists gathered to watch the changing of the guard outside the mausoleum of the founder of the Soviet state, Vladimir Lenin.

## No surprise

Security police, who had gathered in anticipation of the protest, quickly beat down the banner and bundled the protesters into a waiting police car. The action lasted about two minutes and provoked little interest among the hundreds of bystanders.

The press statement said leaflets handed out by the demonstrators called on the Soviet government to donate 0.70 per cent of its gross national product to feeding developing countries.

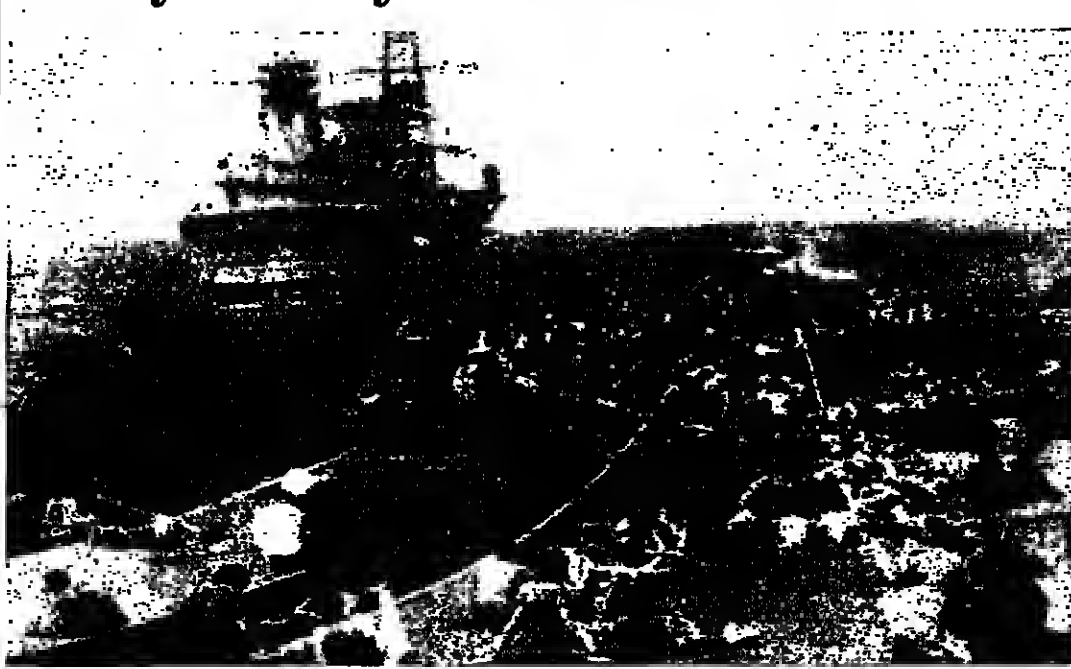
The radical parties are small left-wing groups, which are campaigning in several West European countries for an increase in industrialised countries' support for the Third World.

The Italian, Belgian and French embassies said they had heard reports of the arrests but had not yet been contacted by the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

In past demonstrations involving foreign citizens, the Soviet authorities have contacted the relevant diplomatic missions after brief questioning. The protesters are then normally expelled from the country within a couple of days.

The Belgian Embassy named one of the group as Michael Clette, who had come to Moscow on a tourist party, but could give no further details.

## Sunny Sunday on HMS Hermes



Naval ratings and Royal Marines relax on the flight deck of the Royal Navy aircraft carrier HMS Hermes Easter Sunday, as she sailed towards the Falkland Islands, as part of the British Naval task force. (A.P. Wirephoto)

## 2 Australian ministers resign

CANBERRA (R) — Australia's health and customs ministers resigned Monday night over the health minister's failure to declare a miniature T.V. radio-cassette to customs last October.

After five hours of discussions with senior ministers, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser announced he had accepted the resignations of health minister Michael MacKellar, 43, and John Moore, 45,

who as business and consumer affairs minister was responsible for customs.

The affair has caused a new, potentially destructive crisis for Mr. Fraser, 51, who is already beset by economic problems including high interest rates, inflation, and unemployment, which have caused the popularity of his government to plummet.

Earlier this month Mr. Fraser

beat off a dangerous challenge to his leadership from former foreign minister Andrew Peacock. Some political analysts Monday night were predicting that the new crisis could weaken Mr. Fraser's position and cause a further challenge.

Mr. MacKellar said at the weekend that he failed to declare the \$250 (260 U.S.) portable colour T.V. radio-cassette when he brought it into Sydney from Hong Kong. Mr. Moore admitted being told of the matter by a senior member of his ministry and said he decided not to pursue it after reminding Mr. MacKellar by telephone.

Mr. Fraser named two ministers to act in the vacant portfolios but is not expected to reshuffle his government until the end of the current session of parliament in May.

The prime minister said Aboriginal Affairs Minister Peter Baume would be sworn in Tuesday as minister for health. Neil Brown, the employment and youth affairs minister, would also handle business and consumer affairs.

## Salisbury renamed Harare

HARARE, Zimbabwe (R) — The name of Zimbabwe's capital has been changed officially from Salisbury to Harare, a government spokesman said today.

In the regional language of Shona the name means a man who never sleeps.

The Africanisation was in line with the black majority government's policy of erasing certain relics of the white-dominated colonial past of the former Rhodesia. More place names would be altered in due course, the spokesman said.

The British settlers who arrived here from South Africa in 1890 named their capital Fort Salisbury after the then British prime minister, Lord Salisbury, and the new country Rhodesia after English adventurer Cecil Rhodes who had financed their pioneer column.

But the place where the capital grew had long been known as Harare amongst Africans in the region and they continued to use the name throughout 90 years of white domination which ended in April, 1980, after a seven-year guerrilla war.

## Reagan deplores Al Aqsa attack

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the text of a White House statement issued April 16, 1982 following President Ronald Reagan's meeting with six Islamic ambassadors.

The president today met with six ambassadors delegated by the Islamic countries represented in Washington. On this occasion, he expressed his deep personal sorrow and that of all Americans over last Sunday's violence at the hands of a deranged individual in an area sacred to three of the world's great religions.

The president expressed his sympathy with the concerns of the Islamic world over the disruption of the tranquility of one of its most holy shrines. This concern is shared by the members of all faiths.

He reiterated his conviction that the peace of the holy places of Jerusalem must be maintained, and confirmed the dedication of the United States to

encouraging the conditions necessary for the well-being of all those who draw their spiritual inspiration from that city.

The president called upon all the governments and peoples of the Middle East to work to decrease tensions in the area and prevent further acts of violence and loss of life.

## The six ambassadors were:

Ambassador Omer Salih Eissa, Sudanese ambassador to the United States; Ambassador Ali Bengelloun, Moroccan ambassador to the United States; Ambassador Sheikh Faisal Alhagelani, Saudi Arabian ambassador to the United States; Ambassador Ajaz Azim, Pakistani ambassador to the United States; Ambassador Azraai Zain, Malaysian ambassador to the United States; Ambassador Andre Wright, Niger ambassador to the United States.

## 16 SWAPO guerrillas killed so far

WINDHOEK, Namibia (South West Africa) (R) — South African-led forces killed six black nationalist guerrillas in northern Namibia over the weekend, a military communiqué said Monday.

Security force headquarters here also reported that two black children aged seven and 11 died instantly when they detonated a mine laid by guerrillas north of Tsumeb.

The guerrilla casualties brings SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organisation) losses to 16 since it began an incursion into the northern white farming area at the end of the rainy season last week. Security force losses were given as eight dead.

The communiqué said an original SWAPO force of about 100 infiltrators, armed with modern weapons, had now split up into small groups of about five and some of these were heading back to their bases in neighbouring Angola.

Security forces were continuing follow-up operations, the communiqué added.

## Police detain 1240 in Bombay

BOMBAY (R) — Police detained 1,240 people in Bombay Monday as a precautionary measure during a 24-hour strike in India's western Maharashtra State, police officials said.

The strike was called by militant trade union leader Dr. Datta Samant and a number of left-wing trade unions in support of 250,000 Bombay textile workers who have been on strike for three months demanding big wage increases.

## Crash repairs temporarily stop Chinese tower from leaning

PEKING (R) — Emergency repairs at China's 1,000-year-old counterpart to the leaning tower of Pisa, the Tiger Hill Pagoda of Suzhou, have defeated the force of gravity for the time being, an official report said today.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) said engineers had stopped the Pagoda tilting any further since late last year and were now pouring tonnes of concrete into 44 pits around its base.

The eight-sided, seven-storey brick structure is 47.5 metres (156 feet) high and 22.5 metres (75 feet) out of true at the top.

It has been tilting since at least the end of the Ming Dynasty in the 17th century when the top section was rebuilt in an abortive effort to shift its centre of gravity.

The elder brother of Italy's leaning tower, Tiger Hill Pagoda was built around 960 A.D. Until the repairs it tilted a further 1.7 millimetres (0.07 inches) each year as it sank into moist clay soil.

The head of the repair office, Wang Deqing, said when the new foundations were completed the Pagoda would stand in a sort of flower pot of reinforced concrete.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

## Saudis discuss security with West Germans

JEDDAH (R) — West German Interior Minister Gerhart Baum discussed security cooperation with Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz in Riyadh Monday, delegation officials said. Mr. Baum, who arrived in Saudi Arabia last night, was accompanied by State Secretary Siegfried Froehlich, the interior ministry official responsible for internal security in West Germany, and by security experts. The officials gave no details of the talks but said Mr. Baum, who is expected to return to Bonn Tuesday, was due to visit unclassified security bases. Security sources in Bonn said Sunday that a Saudi Arabian force formed for special duties underwent a long period of training last year with West Germany's crack GSG-9, a commando unit of the paramilitary border police.

## Lebanese army convoy ambushed

BEIRUT (R) — Dissident Lebanese soldiers ambushed a Lebanese Army convoy in the Akkar area north of Lebanon Monday, state-run Beirut Radio said. But in the ensuing skirmish three dissident members of the Lebanese Army (LAA), were arrested and another was wounded, it said. The LAA, led by former army Lt. Ahmed Al Khatib, broke away from the Lebanese Army during the 1975-76 civil war.

## Zia sends gifts to Evren

ANKARA (R) — Five cows, two bulls and a thoroughbred horse have arrived as a gift to Turkish head of state General Kenan Evren from Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency reported. The report said President Zia was known for giving such gifts to people he respected. The military leaders have visited each other's countries in recent months.

## Saudi forces to be beefed up

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia's National Guard, an internal defence force responsible for guarding cities and vital oilfields, is to be strengthened by two divisions, the official Saudi Press Agency reported Monday. The new artillery and supply and logistics divisions would become operational during one-day joint exercises with the air force in the desert outside the capital, Riyadh, which ended on Wednesday, it said. Saudi Arabia has been spending billions of dollars building up and modernising its armed forces since invasion in the area increased following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Islamic revolution in Iran. \$25 billion — 30 per cent of its total budget — was allocated to defence and security in the current fiscal year ending next month.

## Iranian diplomat seeks political asylum in Rome

ROME (R) — The Iranian chargé d'affaires in Italy said Monday he had resigned and was seeking political asylum, accusing Iran's revolutionary government of carrying out more than 10,000 summary executions since it came to power. Mohammad Hossein Naghdi, in charge of the Iranian embassy in Italy since his predecessor also resigned last August, cited lack of freedom, the war against Iraq and economic problems among his reasons for quitting. He said in statement the "reactionary regime" of spiritual leader Ayatollah Khomeini had conducted more than 10,000 summary executions and imprisoned 30,000 political opponents. Mr. Naghdi, 31, said the Tehran government had sent missions abroad to identify not only Iranian nationals who were outspoken in opposition but also those who were reluctant to promote the cause of "Islamic integralism." Political observers said the office of Hojatoleslam Seyyed Hadi Khosroshahi, Iranian envoy to the Holy See, had taken over some of the ambassadorial and consular functions usually performed by embassy staff not redited to Italy.

— USICA feature

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

What do you bid now?

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠KQJ5 ♠AQ ♠K10954 ♠62  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ 2 ♠  
What do you bid now?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠22 ♠985 ♠AJ5 ♠AK764  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
What do you bid now?

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠74 ♠AJ873 ♠J62 ♠K95  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ 1 ♠  
2 ♠ Pass  
What do you bid now?

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠93 ♠AQ874 ♠5 ♠K9873  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass  
1 ♠ 2 ♠  
What action do you take?

Q.3—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠KJ764 ♠84 ♠K9 ♠KQ82  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
Pass Pass 1 ♥ 1 ♥  
What do you bid now?

By Michael J. Bandler

NEW YORK — A novel embracing the contemporary small-town American experience and the mid-life crisis, a drama encompassing murder and racism in a World War II U.S. Army camp setting, the collected verse of a poet who committed suicide nearly two decades ago and the latest musical creation of a gifted, prolific octogenarian are among the works honoured with 1982 Pulitzer prizes.

The eclectic collection of prize winners spans several generations — from Sylvia Plath, the poet who killed herself in 1963 at the age of 30, to Roger Sessions, 85, one of the elder statesmen of American music, whose "Concerto for Orchestra" — unveiled in 1981 by the Boston Symphony — brought him his second Pulitzer.

There is something special about the current roster of winners, announced April 12 in New York City by Michael Sovern, president of Columbia University, on the recommendations of the Pulitzer Prize board. A number of the honours have been long overdue.

## Fiction prize

Nowhere has this more so than in the category of fiction. The prize went to John Updike, 50, a preeminent American novelist, for Rabbit is Rich, a warm, wistful

and wise depiction of a man's experience with middle age — not incidentally — a social commentary on America in the late 1970's.

More than that, though, it was the concluding volume (though Updike hints there may be others) in a trilogy that began in 1960 with Rabbit, Run, and continued in 1971 with Rabbit Redux, each focusing on the foibles and crises of Marry Angstrom, a hapless inhabitant of a mid-sized Pennsylvania town whose life runs a decidedly uneven course. A gifted poet and essayist as well as novelist, Updike has now been acclaimed for his talents in a most appropriate way.

## Music

Sessions, too, has been long due such an honour.

Specialising in a uniquely harmonic language and quite dense ideas that simply defy any broad categories of contemporary music, he has contributed numerous compositions — including nine symphonies, two operas and an oratorio — to the repertoire. He was awarded a special citation by the Pulitzer committee in 1974 for his life's work. In adding his new concerto to that work, he has added one more honour as well.

Interestingly, one of Sessions' students during his years on the faculty at Princeton University was Hiltoo Babbitt, now 65. This

year, Babbitt, who followed in his mentor's footsteps as a professor at Princeton, joins Sessions as a Pulitzer winner. He was awarded a special citation for his life's work as a seminal American composer, specialising in electronic music and 12-tone composition.

The Pulitzer judges this year also chose to award the prize in history to one of the nation's most distinguished historians, C. Vann Woodward, 73, whose speciality over the years has been the southern United States and its political and social transformation since World War II.

Woodward won the history prize for editing the 19th-century diary of a southern woman, Mary Chesnut, wife of a highly placed official in the Confederate government during the U.S. Civil War, 1861 to 1865. Mary Chesnut's Civil War is regarded as the first accurate text and reliable interpretation of Chesnut's diaries, which for years have been a rich source for historians.

One of the strangest, and most tragic episodes in contemporary American letters was the fixation of young poet Sylvia Plath with death. Even before becoming a formidable figure in the literary world while in her 20's — during the 1950's — she had attempted suicide, and despite the acclaim she accrued as a genuine talent of "desperate integrity," as one critic observed, she moved resolutely toward the day in London when

she ended her life.

Her former husband, poet Ted Hughes, has spent much of the intervening time assembling her writings, most of which have been published posthumously. The Pulitzer judges saw fit to honour The Collected Poems, an assemblage of 224 pieces of verse written after 1956, assembled in near-chronological order, together with 50 poems from the earlier period.

The 1982 prize for biography was awarded to William S. McEvelly, 51, a professor of history at Mount Holyoke College, for Grant: A Biography, a luminous portrait of Ulysses S. Grant, the civil war hero and enigmatic 18th U.S. president.

## Nonfiction

Three years ago, in 1979, a magazine editor suggested to freelance writer Tracy Kidder — then 33 — that he explore the burgeoning computer industry. Unenthusiastic at first, Kidder began to spend time at Data General Corporation in suburban Boston, observing the development of a crash programme to design a minicomputer that would place Data General in the vanguard of the industry. The result was a book entitled The Soul of a New Machine, which has won this year's Pulitzer Prize for general nonfiction.

## Drama

One of the more controversial categories in the Pulitzer list is drama. Many years, no prize is awarded, for lack of a suitable candidate or because of lack of unity among the judges. No such problem arose this year. It was generally agreed, by America's drama critics and the Pulitzer judges alike, that Charles Fuller's A Soldier's Play was the most impressive piece of drama to emerge.

The play by the 43-year-old dramatist begins with the murder, in the shadows, of a middle-aged black U.S. army officer. A subsequent inquiry pits another black officer, assigned to conduct the investigation, against a host of likely suspects. In the process of the investigation, a vast array of social and historical issues and dilemmas come into play.

A Soldier's Play was unveiled in Nov. 1981, by the Negro Ensemble Company in New York City, where it continues to run at present. Fuller is the second black playwright to be awarded the prize, (the first was Charles Gordone, who won it in 1970 for "No Place to Be Somebody"). Interviewed after the announcement, he said that "his plays are about people, not black-white confrontations... I'm concerned about history, and about human beings."

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